The Centre Reporter.

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NO COMPROMISE

PRESIDENT AND MRS. CLEVELAND RECEIVE CONGRATULATIONS.

President Cleveland Will Accept Nothing But the Purchasing Clause of the Sherman Silver Law.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Sept. 11, 1893—At last a real, genuine, bona fide White House baby. No wonder her arrival in Washington, Saturday afternoon, created a sensation, causing Congress and its doings to be for the time forgotten or ignored. It was an historical event that will be read of with interest by yet unborn generations, as the age at which most men become President makes it improbable that it will become a frequent occurrence. This is the first in the history of the White House, although there have been three other births in the White House, two of them grandchildren of President Tyler—both now living in Washington—and the other to the wife of Col. Fred Grant. Mother and daughter are in good condition and both doing well, and although President Cleveland is attending to business as usual it is probable that his thoughts often involuntarily wander to his wife and baby, however important the other matters may be which he has under consideration. The Clevelands have had two very unusual honors in connection with the White House. No other President was ever married in the White House and no other President's wife ever gave birth to a child in the White House. Long life and great happiness to Baby Ruth's sister, the White House baby.

There is to be no compromise in the Senatorial fight over silver. It is to be fought to a finish, President Cleveland having declared that he would accept nothing but the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman silver law without condition. This is a great disappointment to those who have hoped that some satisfactory arrangement would be made that would get the solid support of the Democratic Senators and bring the rank and file of the party closer together than they have been since the extra session met. The end of the debate is not yet in sight, although some Senators believe that a vote can be reached in two weeks. That is the doubtful thing. The vote is no longer doubtful. When it is taken the Vorhees bill will be passed, but when that will be depends upon the endurance and disposition of the Senators opposed to it.

A very important step was taken by President Cleveland when, after a full discussion of the matter by the cabinet, he decided that this Government should proceed, without waiting for Congress to take further action, to rigidly enforce the Geary anti-Chinese law. This step should have been taken before, but it was deemed advisable, under the circumstances, to wait a reasonable time to see if Congress desired to take any action on the law, and also to give the New Chinese minister an opportunity to submit any message he may have been charged with by his Government, looking toward the negotiation of a new and more satisfactory treaty. Further than the introduction of a bill by Senator Dolph appropriating $500,000 to carry out the provision of the law, Congress has taken no notice of it, and the Chinese minister has done nothing, therefore the necessary orders have been issued by the Treasury department to put the law to work. The amount of money available is small but Congress is in session. No trouble is expected with China, although precausions have been taken to have a sufficient naval force in Chinese waters to protect American interests.

The world's Fair souvenir half-dollar are coming into the Treasury for redemption in such quantities that Senator Morgan has, at the request of Secretary Carlisle, introduced a bill to repeal so much of the law of 1879 as makes it compulsory upon the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem subsidiary silver coin in Treasury notes, which is the same as redeeming them in gold. The Chicago banks with which the greater portion of the Columbian half-dollars were pledged to secure advances made to the Exposition managers are now sending these coins to Washington for redemption, it having been found impossible to dispose of them at the expected premium. Secretary Carlisle thinks they would just as well be put in general circulation as piled up in the Treasury; hence the bill to stop their redemption.

Democratic members of the House Ways and Means committee will not be sorry when the public tariff hearings close, on Wednesday of this week. They have produced no information that was not already possessed by the committee, and have only served to keep the committee from more important work—the preparation of the reform tariff bill. As soon as the hearing closes, the Democrats of the committee will push the work without further interruption until it is completed, and they do not propose to allow ex-Czar Reed and his republican colleagues on the committee to delay matters by their "funny business."

Treasury receipts have shown a very encouraging increase within the last few days, indicating that the country is very rapidly recovering from its financial fright.

Senator Teller's sensational attack upon the press of the country, in the Senate on Saturday, is being talked about everywhere, and the general impression, without regard to political opinion, is that he made a serious mistake. There are, unfortunately, dishonest newspapers, but they are comparatively few in number.

Will Save the Forests.

The Philadelphia and Reading railroad company, which owns thousands of acres of land in the section of Pottsville has taken a step which will stop the destruction of forests and at the same time furnish a splendid example for the owners of timber lands in all parts of the State. This company has issued orders to forbid cutting down trees on any of its property that lies along stream courses. The order includes not only big trees, but all the smaller growth of brush along the streams. The reason given for this important move is that the destruction of trees destroys the small streams and greatly diminishes the volume of water in the creek and the river.

The company holds the correct opinion that if there should be permanent streams of water in the future there must be forests. The mining country without a good water supply would suffer serious inconvenience.

The Stephen Girard estate, within the last four years has planted thousands of trees in the vicinity of Girardville. In one year nearly 20,000 were set out. The mines use a great deal of timber, and the coal fields of Eastern Pennsylvania have been ruthlessly robbed of the forests. The Philadelphia and Reading company proposes that the damage done its lands shall be repaired as quickly as nature can do it.

This is the Law.

As it is now a very common thing to meet the traction engine on our roads day and night it is well to remind owners and those having charge of them of the law govering them on the public roads: "Every engine propelled by steam must have a man at least 300 yards ahead of his engine to warn persons riding and driving upon any public road, of the fact that the engine is coming, and also "assist" in the management of any horses that may require his assistance to control." It also requires the engines to be run as far as practicable to the sides of the road and to remain stationary until said horses have passed to a safe distance in the meantime making as little noise as possible with the steam. The penalty for failing to comply with the law is a fine of ten dollars and costs; and the law further requires him to have a printed copy posted on his engine under the fine of not less than ten dollars.

How to Kill Grasshoppers.

Frederick Shatton, of Sheridan, N. Y., has invented and applied for a patent on a device for catching and exterminating the grasshoppers. It consists of a light platform ten or twelve feet long and half as wide. At the back is placed a thin rear board six feet high. A horse is hitched to each of the two front corners. The trap is then dragged across a field, and the hoppers which fly up in the twelve feet of space between the horses strike against the back wall of the trap and fall down on the lower part or bottom, where a coating of tar receives them and holds them fast. They are afterwards scraped off and burned. Mr. Shattock says he captured four bushels of hoppers in one trip across one of his fields. He has made application for a patent on the trap, which he thinks is the best device extant.

Milton's Big Fair.

The management of the Milton Fair Association have about completed all the arrangements for the fall meeting which occurs on the 3, 4, 5, and 6 of October. Unquestionably it will be the best exhibition in all departments ever held by the society. The premiums have been increased, the speed programme revised and negotiations are now pending to secure some entirely new and novel attractions for each day's entertainment. The grounds are being improved, the buildings put in excellent repair, and everything will be done to assure its patrons a good time. There will be trotting, running and pacing races, bicycle races, and a delightful band concert each day. There will be excursion trains and excursion rates on the railroads. Remember the dates—October 3, 4, 5 and 6.

LARGE BARN BURNED.

Entire Crop, Implements and four horses Burned.

On Friday night, September 8th, between 9 and 10 o'clock, the large, new barn on the farm of Jesse and Samuel Long, about four miles east of this place, was entirely destroyed by fire.

In it was the entire crop of hay, wheat, rye and oats of this year and some farming implements, these with four work horses and several calves were burned. A horse ran from the stable on the door being opened soon after the discovery of the fire; the horse had the mane and hair of his neck and head singed off. The other livestock was outside the stables.

The farm was occupied by George Rishel, a young man who only started up farming last spring. A new drill had been put in the barn the day before the fire and was consumed.

The fire was plainly seen from our town and Chas. Meyer and Lute Emerick drove down, reaching there before the barn had fallen in. It is not known how the fire originated. Little help was on the ground and nothing could be saved. All of Mr. Rishel's implements, wagons, etc., were burned.

We are informed there was no insurance. The Longs had no insurance on the barn and Mr. Rishel had no insurance on contents of the barn, which will set severely on him.

We judge that the Long's loose on barn and rent about $3,000 and that Mr. Rishel's loss must be upwards of $2,000.

The horse that got out of the stable after being badly scorched was killed next day to end the suffering of the animal.

We have learned since that the barn and contents were insured in the Lykens Valley Co. The Long brothers had $800 on the barn and $200 on their interest in the crop. Mr. Rishel had $1,500 insurance and is likely to get about $1,000 which will nearly cover his loss; his paroperty was not all burned.

New State Library.

The proposed library building to be erected by the state in Harrisburg will be a two-story structure with the library and museum on the ground floor. In the front of the building on the first floor will be located the offices of the auditor general and state treasurers. On the second floor front will be the state and executive departments, while in the rear of these two stories will be the state library connected with the front part of the building by a wide corridor. The library room proper will be two stories high with a shelving around the sides of the room from the floor to the ceiling and a gallery on the four sides. The room will be open and afford plenty of light and ventilation.

Leaves for Japan.

To-day Miss R. L. Irvine, who has been spending her vacation with her sister, Mrs. Rev. Eisenberg, at this place, begins her long journey across the continent and ocean to Japan. Rev. Eisenberg accompanies her as far as Chicago, where she expects to remain a few days seeing the Columbian Exposition. On Wednesday or Thursday of next week she will start across the continent by the Union Pacific route, reaching San Francisco about the 28th of this month. She has tickets purchased for the steamer "Peru" which leaves on the 30th, and will, if all goes right, reach Yokohama in about seventeen days from time of leaving. She will immediately enter upon Mission work in connection with a girls school located at No. 212.

Put In Operation.

Great mills, factories, furnaces and other hives of industry, whose wheels have been stopped for a few weeks, have been put in operation again. Every day adds largely to their number, while the suspensions reported are comparatively few. A whole army of workmen will be given employment in the establishments that have resumed within a day or two, or will before the close of the week. These are the practical indications of growing confidence. When the workingman has employment the country may be regarded as safe in the broadest sense of the term.

Same Price for Corn and Wheat.

Two Lancaster county farmers reached the railroad station near their place about the same time one day last week. One had a load of wheat and the other a load of corn. Both the corn and wheat were sold at the same price—60 cents. It is probable a similar case never before occurred in that county.

Married.

In Potter township, Centre county, Pa., Aug. 30, 1893, by Rev. J. C. Reighard, J. S. Auman and Ada Jane Koonsman.

SAD SUICIDE AT TYRONE.

General Robert A. McCoy Puts a Bullet Through His Head.

Early on Monday morning last, General Robert A. McCoy, cashier of the Blair county banking company, was found at his bedside with a bullet in his right temple and a 32-calibre pistol near him. He died a few hours afterward from the deed which is supposed to have been done by his own hand. The general retired as usual thus making it plain the act was not long premeditated. Ill health and sadness brought on by bereavement of the recent death of his family is the theory advanced for the crime. His business affairs at the bank were in the best of condition. He left a letter ending with the sentence: "I want to be with Emma and Wallace," meaning his deceased wife and son. Before the war he practiced law in Cambria county. He served three years in the Union army, arising from a private to brevet brigadier general. The general participated in the leading battles, including the battles of Gettysburg and Bull Run, was in Libby prison two months and in a Washington hospital for over a month. In 1864 he was assistant inspector general of Pennsylvania. He was private secretary to ex-Governor A. G. Curtin, and afterward was chief clerk in the land department at Harrisburg.

Politically he was a strong Rupublican last fall, and could have received the Republican nomination for congress in that district by the mere asking. He has been cashier of the Blair county banking company since 1874, and has been prominently identified with many large business interests in this section. As a financier he ranked foremost in the county and leaves a fortune of over $100,000. He was aged about sixty years.

A Potato Yielding Grapes.

Last spring John D. Osmun, of Catasauqua, trimmed a young grapevine and the branch began to bleed profusely. In order to stop the flow of sap he took a potato and inserted the severed twig in it. The potato and vine both maintained life, and to-day the former has seven green sprouts greatly resembling green grapes upon it, and the sight is a peculiarly interesting one, says the Allentown *City Item*. A potato yielding grapes is a novelty and will be intently watched throughout the ripening season. Mr. Osmun will sever the curiosity in the fall with the idea of planting it again in the spring and witness the variety of grapes it will bear next year.

United Mine Workers Disrupted.

The disruption of the United Mine Workers in the Clearfield region, which has long been threatened, has finally come to a head. Mine local assemblies have withdrawn from the union and made application to the executive board of the Knights of Labor for a district assembly charter. The application is strongly opposed by John McBride, national president of the United Mine Workers, but there is a strong probability of its being granted. The struggle by the miners against the monthly pay day still continues.

Judge Metzgor will Preside.

President Judge J. J. Metzgar, of the Lycoming district, is holding court for Judge Furst in Centre this week. There will be a number of interesting cases brought up this week. Judge Furst is in Huntingdon, this being the first week of regular quarter session there. Judge Metzgar is proving himself one of the best jurists in the State, his reversals by the Supreme court being far below the average.

Excursion Tickets to Centre Hall.

On account of the 29th annual picnic and exhibition of the Patrons, of Husbandry, at Centre Hall, September 18th to 23rd, 1893, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged for sale of excursion tickets to Centre Hall, September 18th to 23rd inclusive, good to return until September 25th, 1893 inclusive, and will run special trains on September 19th, 20th, 21st and 22nd from Sunbury and Bellefonte to Centre Hall and return.

Death of Michael Tibbens.

This old and well-known citizen of Gregg township, died last Monday night, at his home after a lingering illness of several weeks, originally suffering from dysentery. Mr. Tibbens was one of the most respected farmers in that section. A Christian and upright in all his doings. He was a member of the Reformed church. His age is eighty years. The funeral takes place to-day, Thursday, at the Union church.

A Southern Outrage.

George W. Dye, one of the wealthiest planters in Northeast Georgia, is dead and has left his fortune of over half a million to a negro family who attended him for years.

WILL NOT PUSH IT.

Whan's Accomplice, Miss Maggie Mauck, May Escape Trial.

Judge Furst's pointed remark, while sentencing John Whan Monday, that if the Clinton county courts are similar to those of Centre, they would bring Whan's accomplice to justice, has caused considerable speculation as to what the authorities here will do in the matter. The opinion is freely expressed that if the young woman is arrested, her conviction could not be secured unless Whan was here to testify. Whan is now in the penitentiary, and it would require much red tape and expense to bring him here for that purpose. It is said that there are no other witnesses who could give the testimony necessary to convict. Owing to this condition of affairs, it is now believed that no effort will be made to bring the person accused by Judge Furst to trial.—Clinton *Democrat*.

The Wind and the Tides.

The real force of the destructive cyclone of August 28 can be judged from the velocity of the winds and the height of the tides. The Signal Service observer at Charleston, S. C., writes to the *News and Courier* of that city that his first calculation of extreme wind velocity was incorrect, and that instead of being 120 miles an hour it blew at the rate of 126 miles an hour at about 1.30 o'clock on the morning of August 28. This is three times as fast as a fast express train and twice as fast as the speed of the "Exposition Flyer."

The tides which were partly the result of this strong gale were corresponding high. The Charleston *News and Courier* says that "the winds coming from the east and southeast for honrs together drove in a great volume of water from the sea and heaped it up along the coast." It was this tidal wave that submerged the islands, drowned hundreds of people and damaged crops and property. At Beaufort the water in the river is said to have risen eight feet above Spring tide and a sail boat drawing five feet of water was swept over a railroad trestle which is twenty feet above low water mark. The dead level of the water on the islands is believed to have measured eight of ten feet.

Robbed—Can It Be?

The other night while driving home from Bellefonte to Milesburg, with a horse and buggy, a man by name of *Crossmire*, says the *Gazette*, was stopped on Linn street by a fellow who demanded "his money or his life." Crossmire is a very big stout man, and bears a name that should make any villian shudder. But he says he was relieved of twenty dollars and a gold watch. Now if this is all true, what was Crossmire born to be big for and why was *cross* tacked to his name. Now let him drop cross and hobble along as Mr. Myer hereafter, for he surely went back on his size and name.

The New Firm.

The "Centre Hall Implement Works" will be the title of the new firm that has been organized—E. M. Huyett, W. O. Rearick and Henry Boozer, constitute the firm. The manufacture of implements, the foundry and machine department will be carried on upon an extensive scale. Their cornplanter will be a specialty. With the enterprise that these gentlemen are possessed of, we expect to see them make things hum.

The Crop a Failure.

In Bedford county there is complaint that the peaches are shriveling and drying upon the trees, or falling off before ripening. This is the result of the long-continued drouth, and has never been known to occur there before.

Religious Notice.

Rev. Baskerville will preach on Sunday September 24th for the last time; at Centre Hill in the morning, at Centre Hall in the afternoon, and at Spring Mills at night, on which day the several pulpits will be declared vacant by order of the Presbytery.

Not Guilty.

The trial of Samuel Coons before Judge McClure in Lewistown last week, resulted in a verdict of not guilty. He was charged with having shot McKeever on the river bridge on the night of July 3rd.

A Large Crop.

The coming cranberry crop is estimated at 1,650,000 bushels. If the turkey crop is correspondingly large, what a joyful Thanksgiving this will be.

No Questions Asked About Moses.

When Hill and Peffer can lie down in the same political bed it is time to blow out the gas.

——REPORTER only $1.50 per year.

ARMOR WILL CASE.

A Verdict to the Effect That the Will be Set Aside.

What has become widely known as the Armor will case, was placed on trial before Judge Furst on Monday, and occupied almost the entire week. Beaver, Gephart and Dale were attorneys for D. M. Butts, defendant, while Orvis, Bower and Orvis were attorneys for the other heirs of the Armor estate.

The case had previously been heard before a master appointed by the court, subsequently taken to the Supreme Court of the state and returned from there to Centre county to be tried before a jury. Under the will as signed by tne late Mrs. Ruth Armor, D. M. Butts was appointed sole executor of the estate, and the other heirs assert that undue influence was brought to bear in the framing of said will and asked that it be set aside.

The jury on the case was out during all of Thursday night, and on Friday morning about ten o'clock they agreed, and brought in a verdict to the effect that the will of Mrs. Armor should be set aside, but no report was made as to the incompetency of Mrs. Armor in either the framing or the signing of the will.

Not for many years have so many prominent ladies of Bellefonte been witnesses in court as there was in this case.

The Squirrel Season.

The squirrel season being opened the war on the little critters of the trees, has opened in all directions. They seem fairly plenty.

On Thursday, 7th, Mr. McKee, of Bellefonte, came over here to take a day's hunt with D. J. Meyer, and George Bushman. The party of nimrods got back in the evening with twenty-one fine gray squirrels dangling from their belts as a result of the hunt. Enough of the squirrels were sent to the REPORTER office to make a nice stew, whereat we feel grateful, and in consequence of this kindness the party have our permission to shoot as many squirrels as they wish within a circle of ten miles around the REPORTER office.

DIED AT AARONSBURG.

Joseph Jordan Died at His Home Wednesday Morning.

Mr. Joseph Jordan, long a citizen of Aaronsburg, died at his home on Wednesday morning of last week. Mr. Jordan formerly lived near Tusseyville, where he owned a good farm, and desiring to retire from active life he moved to Aaronsburg. His age was upwards of eighty-nine years. He was a much respected citizen, and a devoted member of the Reformed church.

His son-in-law, Rev. Shoemaker, was interred at Aaronsburg the week previous, but Mr. Jordan was too ill to attend the funeral.

Bellefonte's Black Mystery.

During the past few weeks half the population of Bellefonte has been terrorized by the nightly appearance of a man in black, fully masked, who chases women, stones men, and who almost choked a boy to death the other night. Another favorite pastime is peering into windows. When pursued he disappears as mysteriously as he comes. The police have not yet located the individual and for several nights armed young men paraded the streets with no better results.

Liable to a Fine.

An exchange says that the act of March 31, 1856 and that of April 20, 1858, provides that "any person who shall be found intoxicated in any street, highway, public house or place, shall be fined, upon the view of or upon proof made before any mayor, alderman or justice of the peace, $2 to be levied with the proper costs upon the goods and chattels of the defendant, which shall be paid to the treasurer of the school district where such conviction is had by the magistrate collecting the same."

A Painful Accident.

While Lewis H. Evans, of Pottstown, Pa., was sawing the top from a tree thirty feet above ground Saturday afternoon, a huge limb split and a large splinter penetrated the thick part of his leg and impaled him to the tree. It was necessary to saw away the limb to secure his release. The wound made is dangerous and perhaps fatal.

Meet In Philipsburg.

The firemen of Clearfield, Centre, and a portion of Blair counties, intend organizing a district firemen's association, and a meeting of the delegates will be held in Philipsburg on the 15th inst., to make arrangements for a permanent organization.

——Subscribe for the REPORTER.

TO REPEL INVADERS.

MAMMOTH AERIAL TORPEDO THROWERS.

They Are to be Placed at Sandy Hook to Protect New York from Hostile Foreign Ships.

Within thirty days, says the New York *Herald*, there will be placed at Sandy Hook a battery of guns capable of throwing fifteen tons of dynamite an hour at any fleet of hostile foreign ships that might try to force their way up to New York. These guns are pneumatic dynamite throwrs and will be completed during the present week for the United States government at the West Point Foundry at Cold Spring, near Newburg. There are three tubes in this first battery to be placed at Sandy Hook—two 15-inch and one 8-inch aerial dynamite throwers.

If this battery proves a success the United States Government, it is hoped by those interested in the invention, will place a score or more of these tubes at Sandy Hook for the better protection of New York. The manufacturers believe that a large battery of those dynamite throwing tubes could prevent the combined navies of the world from entering New York harbor.

This battery was provided for by the last Congress. Work on the foundations for the tubes was begun several weeks ago, and everything is now in readiness to receive these powerful weapons of war, each of which can drop from one hundred to five hundred pounds of dynamite into the water between Sandy Hook and Coney Island, to a distance of from one to two miles.

As the channel for deep water vessels extends only about one mile from Sandy Hook, war ships trying to enter the harbor would be exposed to the heaviest charges fired by this battery.

WHERE THEY WILL BE MOUNTED.

The three tubes will be mounted at Sandy Hook temporarily, near the end of the sand strip from which the place takes its name. They will be placed side by side on the level of the beach, the 8-inch tube being on the right hand side. All three can be trained entirely around the horizon. It takes two minutes to make a full circuit. On board the Vesuvius the tubes are set at a fixed angle, but those at Sandy Hook can be raised or depressed like a gun, fifteen seconds being required for the maximum change. The time required for loading and firing varies with the weight of the projectile used. It takes three minutes to load and fire a 500-pound projectile and only half that time for one weighing 100 pounds.

The pressure by which the projectile is discharged is ordinarily 1,000 pounds to the square inch. It is supplied from a substantial shed about seventy feet in the rear of the guns where the air compressors are placed. By an ingenious system of chambers and valves the amount of pressure can be exactly regulated.

The tubes are smooth bore, made of cast iron in small sections provided with fianges, which are bolted together, forming a piece having a length of fifty feet and an internal diameter of fifteen inches. The points are provided with a new and very efficient packing which automatically tightens with the increase of pressure. The trunnions, which are hollow, communicate with an annular air space surrounding the barrel between them and the breech. The trunnions turn in boxes which support the barrel and at the same time serve to convey air through the trunnions to the firing chamber in whatever way they may be placed.

A POWERFUL PIECE.

The total weight of the 15-inch tube is 40 tons. The total weight of the full calibre projectile is 1,000 pounds, the explosive charge alone weighing 500 pounds. The range of the piece at 35 degrees elevation with a large projectile is 2,400 yards; with a 10-inch subcalibre projectile weighing 500 pounds it is 4,000 yards; with an 8-inch subcalibre projectile weighing 340 pounds the range is 5,000 yards, and with a 6-inch subcalibre projectile weighing 250 pounds the range is 6,000 yards. The weight of the explosive charges in the subcalibre projectiles named would be respectively 200 pounds, 100 pounds and 50 pounds.

Up to the present time heavy wrought iron tubing has been used in the construction of the storing and firing reservoirs, having a diameter of six feet will be used for two of the tubes to be placed at Sandy Hook. This will reduce the number of joints and the liability to leakage.

So far no plans have been definitely made for the protection of the tubes from an enemy's fire. Placed on a level sand spit, as they will be at first, nothing could prevent their being knocked to pieces by a vessel far out of their range. It is probable that after the tests are over a high and wide breastwork of sand will be build all around them. As they usually fire at a high elevation, this will not obstruct their use, but will protect them almost completely, not only by the resistance of the sand, but also by concealing their exact position. There is, of course, no smoke to betray this.

EXCEPTIONAL ACCURACY OF FIRE.

At all ranges the tubes can place seventy-five per cent. of their projectiles within a rectangle 90 feet wide by 360 feet long. A duplicate of one of the tubes was recently purchased and tested by the English government for coast defence. The most skilled rifle practice was thrown in the shade by its performances. At the close of the target practice during two days British military authorities who witnessed the experiments declared that the accuracy of this aerial torpedo thrower was unparalleled

At a range of 3,948 yards or 2 1-4 miles the error in direction was 3 9-10 yards; at 3,644 yards it was 1.5 yards. The wind at the time was moving at the rate of eight feet per second and the deviation from the range was from 17.2 to 22.6 yards.

It is believed that this aerial torpedo thrower will largely supersede the stationary torpedoes heretofore introduced for coast defence.

According to the contract with the government Mr. Schuyler says that besides the tubes for Sandy Hook his company is to construct a battery of three 15-inch pneumatic tubes for San Francisco and one of them will be shipped to San Francisco this week. The contract price for all six with their foundation complete, is, in round numbers, $350,000. Two more tubes of 15-inch calibre are to be built for Boston harbor.

For the test for the Sandy Hook tubes old hulks will be selected to be destroyed. The trial will be severe and a large number of projectiles, both loaded and unloaded, will be fired at all ranges and degrees of elevation.

At the bombardment of Alexandria the British fleet deliberately anchored at a distance of 1,600 yards—less than one mile—from the forts and opened fire. The effect of the fleet's high powered guns, even those of the heaviest calibre, was not as disastrous as was expected. Mortar fire was needed, and commenting upon this fact Lieutenant Vreeland, U. S. N., of the Naval Intelligence Office, says:

"Had the fleet included a dynamite torpedo thrower that vessel could have placed herself behind any one of the huge armorclads of the attacking squadron and from that position could have easily landed within the shore forts at an angle of fall of about twenty-five degress projectiles filled with the enormous charge of five hundred pounds of dynamite, the effect of which can be imagined. Conversely, had the shore works possessed one or more dynamite throwers the attacking fleet probably would not have calmly delivered its fire from a 1,600 yard range.

THE BODY AND ITS HEALTH.

LIME JUICE.—Lime juice is very similar to lemon juice in its nature, says a medical writer, and is sold in the market by the bottle. It is generally acknowledged to be an antidote for scurvy, and by English law it is rendered compulsory for every ship to take on board lime or lemon juice. For the navy the admiralty use lime juice only. The constant use of lime or lemon juice of good quality will greatly discourage a variety of complaints, such as dyspepsia, bilious disorders, etc., which the present luxurious state of living on liberal flesh, alcoholic diet, without its corrective aid, greatly fosters. This vegetable acid should be placed on the dinner table instead of the vinegar bottle, and as regularly as salt. While as an ingredient for sauces, for almost every kind of food, it has no equal. As a salad dressing, to mix with oil, it is more wholesome than vinegar.

DON'T WORRY.—Every movement of muscle, whether it accomplishes anything or not, whether voluntary or involuntary, costs an outlay of bodily strength. Every thought also involves an expenditure of strength. Therefore, all thought involving fret, worry, fear, or borrowed trouble, is so much strength unprofitably expended. You may always tell a man or woman whose existence has been a lifelong fret by their careworn, emaciated faces. They are never healthy. Fret kills more people than cholera. It leaks away strength constantly. At last the weakest organ of function gives way. This we call disease. The doctor comes and gives the disease a Latin name. The disease may attack the heart, liver, lungs, or other parts of the body, but the real and underlying cause has been at work for years in the patient's mind. It may almost be called automatic mind or body action, or sotomatic exhaustion.

A TREATMENT FOR HEADACHE.—This treatment, recommended by M. Dourdouki, of Moscow, has the merit of being both original and simple. While examining one day a patient complaining of atrocious headache he used percussion of the cranium, just as is done for the chest to ascertain whether there was any apparent material lesion. Two or three minutes after finishing his examination he was greatly astonished to hear his patient say that his headache had completely disappeared. This method of treatment has succeeded in his hands whenever there was no material cause for headache. The percussion must be made lightly with only one or two fingers, without producing any disagreeable sensation, but increasing gradually the intensity of the taps. In this way a sort of vibratory massage is administered, which removes the distressing symptom. It is evident that this relief can only be momentary and that the cause must be discovered in order to be sure to cure the headache. The same means is efficacious in muscular pain in nervous, impressionable people. It is at any rate easy to try, and according to the old saying, can't do any harm, even if it don't cure.

THE FOOD VALUE OF AN EGG.—Six large eggs will weigh about a pound. As a flesh-producer one pound of eggs is equal to one pound of beef. About one-third of the weight of an egg is solid nutriment, which is more than can be said of meat. There are no bones and tough pieces that have to be laid aside. Practically, an egg is animal food; and yet there is none of the disagreeable work of the butcher necessary to obtain it. Eggs at average prices are among the cheapest and most nutritious articles of diet. Like milk, an egg is complete food in itself, containing everything that is necessary for the development of a perfect animal. It is also easily digested, if not damaged in cooking. Indeed there is no more concentrated and nourishing food than eggs. The albumen, oil and saline matter are, as in milk, in the right proportion for sustaining animal life. The valuable or important salts are contained in the yolk, and hence this portion of the egg is most useful in some forms of disease. A weakly person, in whom nerve force is deficient and the blood impoverished, may take the yolk of an egg with advantage. The iron and the phosphoric compounds are in a condition to be easily assimilated, and, although homœopathic in quantity, nevertheless exert a marked influence on on the system. The yolks of eggs containing, as they do, less albumen, are not so injuriously affected by heat as the whites; and a hard-boiled yolk may usually be eaten by invalids without inconvenience.

AN English lady owned a big St. Bernard which would kill lambs. One day a farmer gave the dog's mistress a pretty lamb, she put it on the lawn with the dog and sternly commanded him to let it alone. He did, and the two became close friends, nor would the dog ever kill a lamb.

SOMEWHAT STRANGE.

ACCIDENTS AND INCIDENTS OF EVERYDAY LIFE.

Queer Facts and Thrilling Adventures Which Show That Truth is Stranger Than Fiction.

BOB VORUS hates an alligator. At least this statement is made by the Lumpkin (Ga.) Independent. The uncanny appearance of the big ugly saurian is sufficiently forbidding to most people to make them despise him; but Bob has a better reason than that: they destroy his fish and pigs and would destroy his geese and ducks if he had any. Six or eight years ago Bob started a goose farm on his mill pond. He knew the value of feathers, and thought the people would appreciate the opportunity of obtaining them near home for making pillows and beds. His big mill pond was such a fine place for them to swim and live and raise in. So he got up five or six hundred pairs of geese and put them on his pond. They were in their glory, and the water was dotted with the white and blue of their plumage from morning till night as they gracefully glided over the placid expanse of the pond. Their nests were built in the rushes along its sides, and their melodious voices reverberated along its banks from end to end. But they did not increase according to Bob's notion—their numbers were diminishing perceptibly. A dead one could be seen occasionally drifting along the edge of the bordering rushes. At first Bob thought it might be minks, otters, skunks, 'possums, or what not, that were destroying them, but soon found out that it was alligators, for he actually saw one day one of the ugly creatures catch a goose and pull it under the water. Partly eaten geese would sometimes be found. In the course of a few months Bob had the same big pond of water, but not a single goose—and, as aforesaid, Bob hates an alligator, and he and his ten boys have been occupying the dull summer months in killing them.

MR. CAMPBELL, the big rancher of Texas, whose scheme for exterminating coyotes by inoculating them with the mange was mentioned not long ago, reports that the plan promises success. His plan is to catch wolves or coyotes in a trap and put them in a corral with a dog badly affected with the mange, and after they have become infected to turn them loose to spread the disease. It is said the disease is incurable. Mr. Campbell has infected and turned loose about twenty coyotes and wolves in this way in three or four months. He has not yet found any dead wolves, but he has trapped several that had the disease in an advanced stage, from which he concludes it is spreading. He says nothing but a carnivorous animal will take the disease and consequently there is no danger to stock in spreading it. Wolves and coyotes have greatly increased in recent years in spite of all attention to clean them out, and stockmen are watching Mr. Campbell's scheme with interest.

A CURIOUS accident recently befell the four-year-old child of Frank Larsen, a Swede farmer near Skowhegan, Me., in which the little fellow swallowed a newly hatched turtle. The creature, which was about the size of a half dollar, had been sent the mother from the South, and the boy was playing with it, putting it in his mouth, after the peculiar fashion of children to clap everything there that comes in their way. The mother heard the boy gasping for breath, and running to it saw that some hard object had become lodged in the upper throat. A doctor was hurriedly summoned, and after some difficulty succeeded in getting hold of the obstruction, and drew it forth to his own and Mrs. Larsen's astonishment. The turtle had drawn in its limbs on finding itself in close quarters, and was little the worse for its singular experience, but the boy was almost suffocated.

FREEMAN BIGGS, of Hutton township, eight miles from Charleston, Ill., carries the scalps of 21,000 squirrels at his belt, so to speak. As his reputation for truth and veracity is good, his neighbors do not dispute his claim that he has slaughtered 500 deer, 300 wild turkeys, and more prairie chickens than he had time to count. The mighty Nimrod is 71 years old, and his sight is just as good as ever, so good, in fact, that if the bullet from the rifle he has carried for many years fails to strike Mr. Squirrel between the eyes he will hardly throw the animal in his game bag—and squirrels are worth from 12½ to 15 cents. For thirty-five years "Freem" Biggs has hunted "bush tails," and the proceeds of his accurate aim have bought a fine farm on which he reared a family of ten children.

THE natives of the San Blas coast, part of the western coast of South America, have many peculiar customs. The Indian boy, after his marriage, becomes the slave of his father-in-law, and must submit in all things to his will until emancipated by his own daughter's marriage, when he sets up his own home and becomes thenceforth master of his son-in-law. The men are very jealous of their women, and, in case of war or other grave danger, their first step is to kill their wives and children. They believe dreams and insanity to be the work of evil spirits, and the dreamer, upon telling his dream, is killed. The insane are burned alive. They allow no foreigner to sleep in one of their villages. The total population of San Blas is supposed to be about 20,000.

WOLF, Chief of the Palouse Indians, is rich and happy. According to a Walla Walla paper, he owns 160 acres of land on the Snake River, all under cultivation, with a good house and barns, but he prefers to live in his tepee. He raises horses principally, and now has over 2,000. He is forty-nine years of age, and dresses in Indian costume, with moccasins, blanket, calico blouse shirt, trousers, and a hat decorated with turkey feathers, except on great occasions, when his favorite headgear is a hat brim adorned all around with coyote tails. For jewelry he wears rings, beads, shells, bears' teeth and bracelets of brass.

THE immense sycamore tree on the banks of the Sandusky River, just at the edge of the village of Upper Sandusky, is dying, and the fact is most regrettable, for the tree is the largest of its species east of the Rockies. It is forty-one feet in girth at the base of the trunk, and for years it has been one of the sights of Northern Ohio. Near it Colonel Crawford was burned at the stake by Indians, and the tradition is that he would have been burned at the very roots of the tree had not the chief feared the vengeance of the Great Father for such an act of sacrilege.

MISS EMMA LINDSAY, while quarrelling with her brother-in-law in Ohio Falls, Ind., suddenly became speechless and blind and fell to the floor. The girl, at last accounts, was still blind and dumb. The experience of John Bahler, of Battle Creek, Mich., is quite the reverse of Miss Lindsay's. Thirty-two years ago it was found necessary to remove both his eyeballs. A year ago he suddenly saw a light—a lamp upon a table. It was found new eyeballs were growing on the ends of the optic nerves. Since that time Bahler's eyesight has been gradually improving, and he can now distinguish pronounced colors.

RICHARD HODGSON, LL. D., secretary of the American Society of Psychical Research, tells the following instance of remarkable duality: Ansel Bourne, an itinerant preacher, disappeared from his home in Greene, R. I., while apparently in his usual health. Two months afterward he was discovered in Norristown, Pa., where for six weeks he had been keeping a small variety store under the name of A. J. Brown. He appeared as a normal person, but was, in fact, in a somnambulistic condition all the time.

TWO little girls, wards in chancery, and heiresses to $100,000 each, were, it is said, recently arraigned as vagrants in a London police court. Their fortunes are so securely locked up in chancery that by no process of law can the money be obtained until the children are of age. They are at present practically destitute, and unable to procure decent surroundings, clothing or education.

AN India paper says that the young Rajah of Poodookota recently went on a hunting expedition to Travancore, India, and shot an elephant whose tusks weighed 76 lbs. This beats the record by two pounds, Mr. Sanderson, whose record was the highest, having killed an elephant in Southern India whose tusks weighed 74 lbs.

THE following curious accident is reported from Calcutta. The driver of a ticca gharry, which was at the stand at Burtollah, was performing his devotions on the roof of the conveyance when the horses bolted, and the driver was thrown to the ground on his head. He was removed to a hospital in a precarious condition.

A SON of Sampson Barker, of Ozark, Mo., while playing in the sand on the banks of the White River, near his father's home, unearthed several tin cans which contained $1,500 in gold and silver coins ranging in date from 1840 to 1850. The money is supposed to have been buried by some one during the war.

VINCENT AND JOHN HALE, brothers, separated in 1844, one going South and the other West. One entered the Union and the other the Confederate service, and each thought the other dead, until a recent Monday, when they met by accident in Ashland, Ky. They have for years been living within half a day's ride of each other without knowing it.

MR. JOHN LENFERT and wife of Milford, Me., have been married sixty-five years, and have occupied the same house nearly half a century. He is ninety-three years old and she eighty-two.

AN ELECTRICAL DETECTIVE.

Novel Way in Which a Murderer Was Brought to Confession.

Those who are accustomed to frequent the courts in which murder cases are tried find themselves drifting into the habit of attaching great significance to actions, gestures and expressions which under ordinary circumstances would escape notice. A prominent electrical journal relates how this habit led to the conviction of a murderer through the aid of electricity. The murder had been one of unwonted atrocity and the prisoner appeared absolutely indifferent.

In fact, it was impossible for the keenest eye to detect any change in his countenance or attitude during the examination of the witnesses who gave the most damaging testimony against him. The prosecuting attorney, however, noticed that he never once relaxed his hold on the arms of the chair in which he sat, but seemed to support himself by the pressure which he brought to bear on them. Knowing that under intense mental excitement, no matter how outwardly calm an individual may be, the hands will involuntarily contract and relax according to the intensity of the emotion and the susceptibility of the person affected, the counsel saw here a chance of securing evidence of great value.

He thought that if the arms of the chair could only be made to communicate the pressure of the invisible contractions of the muscles of the hands and arms of the witness, an important light might be thrown on the case. He called an electrician to his aid, and during the absence of the prisoner from the court room the arms of the chair were removed and split in half and in each was placed a hard carbon plate, which served as a variable resistant. Wires were run from metal plates, placed on either side of the carbon, through the legs of the chair and under the floor to a telephone receiver and battery placed in an adjoining closet.

The arms were again upholstered and the chair replaced. Every increase in pressure on the arm of the chair now affected the carbon, which, acting as a transmitter, caused sounds to issue from the mouth of the receiver. On the resumption of the trial a court official was placed in a closet, and by a series of signals arranged beforehand signified the feelings of the prisoner as they were betrayed through the muscles of his hands. The main points against the prisoner were thus determined. They were presently formulated and read to him in privacy, and he was so overcome that he made a confession of his crime.—[Chicago Tribune.

FOR THE FAIR SEX.

A QUEEN'S PHONOGRAPH.

In Italy the Queen has found a use for the phonograph, which there has hitherto filled the role chiefly of a harmless curiosity. Queen Margherita has a rare gift of improvising on the piano, but like others who have this power she cannot recall the melodies she has been performing. Now, however, a phonograph is placed on the piano, and it records the fleeting fancies of the musician.—[Detroit Free Press.

NORMAL SCHOOL IN TURKEY.

A normal school for girls has just been decreed by the Sublime Porte to be organized in Constantinople, as a result of the increased employment of Turkish women as teachers in girls' schools. This may well be regarded as the first step toward the emancipation of the Moslem women from the bondage of the harem, and its influence will be widespread and revolutionary. Nothing could be a more radical departure from the customs and traditions of the East than this, and it may well be looked upon as marking an epoch in the progress of the Orient.—[Courier-Journal.

THE HOUSE OF LUCRETIA MOTT.

In Nantucket, Mass., is still to be seen the house in which the justly-famed Quakeress, Lucretia Mott was born, and for very many years lived. It is in "town," as the huddle of houses on the island's harbor side is called, and stands at the meeting of two narrow stony high ways known as School and Fair Streets. A large frame structure, with the "hip roof" common to its era of architecture, wide, many-paned windows, and hospitable doorway opening upon a double flight of steps leading sideways to the street, it is much the same in general appearance as when first built. The only noticeably modern touch is in its paint, which is of the fashionably creamy yellow, with finishings of dark green. The present occupant of the historic dwelling is Judge Dufriez of the Nantucket District Court.—[New York Times.

A SPANISH PHILANTHROPIST.

One of the most remarkable women of our time is undoubtedly the Spanish philanthropist and writer, Dona Concepcion Arenal de Carasco. She has been, during all her mature life, an incessant and energetic worker in the broad field of political and social order. It is to penitentiary science that she has rendered the most important service; in fact, on that subject she is a recognized authority, not in her own country only, but throughout Europe. For a long time she worked in the prisons laboriously and patiently, but in silence—so far as the public was concerned. Latterly, however, she has been giving to the world the results of those years of observation and study. But what has attracted attention in a special way to this woman at the present moment is the translation of her latest book, which is a valuable contribution to criminal anthropology, although it bears the modest title, "Journal for Prison Visitors." With all its breadth of view and calm justice of judgment it carries with it an almost inexhaustible sympathy with suffering—a sympathy which never degenerates into sentimentality, but has a quality which is born of an intense and ever-present realization of the sacredness of human life and of the awful mystery of individual destiny.—[New York Advertiser.

COLORS FOR AUTUMN AND WINTER.

The new autumn color-cards show very many shades in green, all of which are attractive in tint. Green will be among prominent colors for the fall and winter, brown in rich, beautiful tones being its close rival. Gray-browns are called rossignol. The silver, sapphire, peacock and cadet blues are far more prominent than the navies. The hosts upon hosts of navy-blue costumes worn at the World's Fair have given the shade a death-blow regarding its popularity with best-dressed women for some time to come. Princess dress models from Paris ateliers are made of silver-blue bengaline, brocade and faille Francaise, severally trimmed with gold and silver passementeries. The vest, cuffs and collar are of gold or silver crepe de Chine. Yellow, particularly for millinery uses, will be very fashionable in the golden-rod shades, also in canary and maize tints. Primrose, honeysuckle and buttercup tints are lovely for evening. The violet and mauve shades are beautiful, but exceedingly rare, only three tones appearing. The mahogany, rosewood and old cherry dyes reappear with added brightness, and some of the fad "art" colors are more than ever dainty and delicate.—[New York World.

LINEN FOR THE DUCHESS OF YORK.

It will probably interest fair readers to hear a few details about the household linen provided for the newly wedded British royal couple's menage, writes a foreign correspondent. A Belfast firm has supplied a good deal of it—notably some lovely hand woven double damask table cloths of various designs. One of these is especially elaborate, a series of ferns being intertwined with ivy, lily-of-the-valley, etc., and having a centerpiece of a perfect bank of foliage surrounded with ivy sprays. There are two borders to this design, one so woven as always to appear on the table, and an outer one in festoons of fern and bouquets of ivy.

Another pattern has a geometrical scroll with bouquets of arum lilies and palms, and has also the inner border arranged to show on the table a band of geometrical designs several inches wide, and terminating inside with the Greek key and the ornamental scroll. At each corner are medallions of lillies and palms, and all over the cloth are iridescent stars. Complete set of napkins, slips, sideboard cloths, doilies, etc., to match, accompany most of the cloths. Then there are also sets of table napkins for miscellaneous use, and the patterns of some of those are extremely pretty. Some have borders of the white rose, bramble, and sprays of rosebuds, and in the center, on a plain damask ground, are sprays of wild roses and blackberries. An inner border of moss scroll and bramble foliage goes round a center piece of white roses and buds, leaves and blackberries, whose delineation by the cunning art of the weaver is said to be botanically perfect. There are also plainer sets of waiting serviettes of the finest diaper, and all these articles came from the Emerald Isle.

FASHION NOTES.

Blouses of soft silk have collars and cuffs of slashed velvet.

Louis XIV. waistcoats of white pique are decorated with large gilt buttons.

Marie Stuart lace has a very open pattern and closely resembles cluny lace in appearance.

Black and white or black and cream is a very stylish combination for new suits.

The revival of white stockings is predicted by London dealers.

Bronze ties and slippers, embroidered with colored beads to match the costume, and stockings to correspond, are among the latest fancies.

The Parisian style of wearing elbow sleeves in the daytime is not very popular here, as the expense and inconvenience are very objectionable.

White muslin is worn by young girls for party costumes, with moire or satin empire sleeves and a sash deep in front, narrow toward the back, and finished off with a small bow and long ends.

A dainty waist of striped gingham, in gray and white, has a round yoke and deep cuffs trimmed with gray braid. These cuffs may be buttoned their entire length, so that they can be easily turned up when occasion demands.

Riding habits of brown holland are made by tailors for midsummer wear, and they are made with a round basque, meeting over a waistcoat of the same or of white drill, and are worn with a white collar and a white lawn or black satin tie. The skirts are cut exactly the same as if made of the heaviest cloth.

A thing which every housewife should have, and which very few possess, is a long-sleeved apron, reaching to the bottom of the gown. With an apron of this sort one could do whatever would be necessary without soiling the most delicate gown. The V-shaped neck would be desirable, as the trimmings of the gown at the throat would not be disturbed by the apron. By all means, invest in a few yards of gingham, make a long-sleeved apron, and be happy.

In making cotton gowns one need not think calico is the only thing possible; in fact, calico is the last thing an economical woman would purchase. Get a pretty Scotch gingham, in soft shades of pink, blue, or gray, with a sprinkling of white, a batiste, one of the dainty zephyr cloths, a percale, or something that is fine, firm and pretty. Do not get dark colors for they soil as easily as light colors, even if they do not show the dirt. Be cleanly as well as look cleanly. A grease spot on a brown calico is just as objectionable as one on a rose-colored gingham; in fact, it is more so, for the light dress could be cleansed sooner than the dark one in most cases.

A novel idea for a nut and raisin spoon is a shovel-shaped ladle, with a perforated silver handle and decorations of leaf and nut clusters, with squirrel on the end.

Some new toilet cushions are made of lace and muslin covered all over with diagonal bands of narrow ribbon. Fans made of satin stuffed and tufted are another good form. An odd pincushion is diamond shaped, with fluted satin around the sides and baby ribbon rosettes for trimming, while a piece of lace again forms the cover for the top.

A collarette that is coming forward in cotton gowns, and will be repeated in wool later on, is a three-quarter circle, shaped to fit smoothly around the shoulders, and folded to points in front. It is effective in the stiff linen and in heavy cotton goods.

A magnificent silk brought over from Paris, to form part of an autumn trousseau, is rather a velvet than a silk, the black velvet ground being striped by white silk in braided weave like hopsacking.

Vests of rich black lace laid in serpentine folds over yellow and framed with fine gold gimp give a lace toilet a most distinguished appearance. Glimpses of the yellow silk or crepe de chine show upon the shoulders and at the wrists of the sleeves. Reseda green crepon trimmed with pale ecru crepon bands bordered with jet and gold are fresh and stylish-looking to a degree, and very becoming.

Entire gowns of white mull or of figured organdie are worn trimmed with insertions and flounces of Valenciennes lace. As many as nine rows of insertion, separated by spaces, are used on the skirt, with two or three flounces of lace near the bottom. Similar rows of insertion hold the lower part of the sleeve close to the arm and form the yoke, while there is a deep fall of lace at the wrist and down the front.

Burial Customs.

Corpses were often interred in a sitting posture, sometimes, doubtless, to save the expense of a full-sized grave, as in the case of "Rare Ben Jonson" at Westminster.

The hour glass in the coffin was varied in Sweden by another kind—a looking glass—in the coffin of unmarried women, so that they can see to comb their hair when Gabriel blows his trump.

In Yorkshire and other British counties the custom still lingers of sending funeral cakes to the friends of a dead person.

In Wales the east wind is called the wind of the dead men's feet, because the dead are buried facing the east.

In some parts of Scotland the window blinds are taken down during a funeral and the windows covered with white sheets.

The practice of putting a plate of salt on a body is, perhaps, descended from mediæval custom. The body of Henry I. of England was literally salted down, wrapped in a bull's hide and borne to Reading for burial.

THE latest proposed ship canal is to run from Toledo to Cincinnati, making Cincinnati a rival to Chicago for lake traffic.

A King's Dreadful Deed.

Not long ago there was terrible excitement at the royal court of Annam. The King, Thanh-Tai, who is now 14 years old, was missing! Etiquette requires that the Annamese King shall never leave the royal grounds. He is a kingly prisoner. And that the King should not only be absent from the palace, but that no one should know where he was, constituted an event of such direful consequence that the whole court was in dismay.

But the young potentate was not hard to find. Though he was a king, he was a boy; and it is natural for a boy, when he has some money in his pocket, to want to go out and spend it.

That was exactly what the King of Annam had done. Entirely alone, he had started on a "shopping" expedition through the streets of Hue. Of course no one knew him, because he had never shown his face in public. He was simply a boy, like any other boy; and this was exactly what he wanted.

But he was treated with great respect by the shopkeepers, because he seemed to have plenty of money. Curiously enough, the thing which seemed to attract him most was a head-shearing machine, or hair-clipper, and when the frightened nobles of the court discovered him at last, it was with this singular implement in his possession. No doubt he intended to amuse himself by shearing the heads of all his dependents.

In fact, he had already begun an attempt to experiment with it on the heads of several small street boys, who were proving rebellious subjects, when the courtiers approached him, prostrating themselves upon the ground and making alarmed outcries.

Thanh-Tai was restored to the palace, but the aged regents of the kingdom at once sent in their resignations. They could no longer serve a monarch who had so disgraced himself. It was with the utmost difficulty that M. de Lanessan, the French resident and real ruler of the country, could restore peace and order at the court.

The King no longer goes out shopping, but he retains his hair-clipper as a souvenir of a happy day of freedom with the street boys.—Youth's Companion.

Sheep-Shearing Machines.

So many trials of sheep-shearing machines have resulted in failure that the belief has become fixed that shearing by machinery is entirely impracticable. This idea seems to be a mistaken one, as machines operated by horse power are in successful operation in England and in Australia. It is said that a flock of 200 sheep will warrant the purchase of one of these machines.—New York World.

To the Right Spot

Dexter Curtis.

Every dose seemed to go, when I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I had a bad cough for nearly two years coming on after the grip. I tried physicians, went twice to the Hot Springs of Arkansas, but all did no good. I got a bottle of ***Hood's Sarsaparilla*** and it gave me relief at once. I took six bottles and know I am much better every day." DEXTER CURTIS, Madison, Wis. Get Hood's because

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills. 25 cents.

"August Flower"

"I am ready to testify under oath that if it had not been for August Flower I should have died before this. Eight years ago I was taken sick, and suffered as no one but a dyspeptic can. I employed three of our best doctors and received no benefit. They told me that I had heart, kidney, and liver trouble. Everything I ate distressed me so that I had to throw it up. August Flower cured me. There is no medicine equal to it." LORENZO F. SLEEPER, Appleton, Maine. ©

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REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent Brooklyn Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "Week-Day Religion."

TEXT: *"In all thy ways acknowledge Him."*—Proverbs iii., 6.

There has been a tendency in all lands and ages to set apart certain days, places and occasions for especial religious service, and to think that they formed the realm in which religion was chiefly to act. Now, while holy days and holy places have their use, they can never be a substitute for continuous exercise of faith and prayer.

In other words, a man cannot be so good a Christian on Sabbath that he can afford to be a worldling all the week. If a steamer start for Southampton and sail one day in that direction and the other six days sail in other directions, how long before the steamer will get to Southampton? Just as soon as the man will get to heaven who sails on the Sabbath day toward that which is good, and the other six days of the week sails toward the world, the flesh and the devil. You cannot eat so much at the Sabbath banquet that you can afford religious abstinence all the rest of the week.

Genuine religion is not spasmodic, does not go by fits and starts, is not an attack of chills and fever—now cold until your teeth chatter, now hot until your bones ache. Genuine religion marches on steadily up steep hills and along dangerous declivities, its eye ever on the everlasting hills crowned with the castles of the blessed.

I propose, so far as God may help me, to show you how we may bring our religion into ordinary life and practice it in common things—yesterday, to-day, to-morrow.

And, in the first place, I remark, we ought to bring religion into our ordinary conversation. A dam breaks, and two or three villages are submerged, a South American earthquake swallows a city, and people begin to talk about the uncertainty of human life, and in that conversation think they are engaging in religious service when there may be no religion at all. I have noticed that in proportion as Christian experience is shallow men talk about funerals and deathbeds and hearses and tombstones and epitaphs.

If a man have the religion of the gospel in its full power in his soul, he will talk chiefly about this world and the eternal world and very little comparatively about the insignificant pass between this and that. Yet how seldom it is that the religion of Christ is a welcome theme! If a man full of the gospel of Christ goes into a religious circle and begins to talk about sacred things, all the conversation is hushed, and things become exceedingly awkward. As on a summer day, the forest full of song and chirp and carol, mighty chorus of bird harmonies, every branch an orchestra, if a hawk appears in the sky, all the voices are hushed, so I have sometimes seen a social circle that professed to be Christian silenced by the appearance of the great theme of God and religion.

Now, my friends, if we have the religion of Christ in our soul, we will talk about it in an exhilarant mood. It is more refreshing than the waters, it is brighter than the sunshine, it gives a man joy here and prepares him for everlasting happiness before the throne of God. And yet, if the theme of religion be introduced into a circle, everything is silenced—silenced unless perhaps an aged Christian man in the corner of the room, feeling that something ought to be said, puts one foot over the other and sighs heavily and says, "Oh, yes; that's so!"

My friends, the religion of Jesus Christ is not something to be groaned about, but something to talk about and sing about, your face irradiated. The trouble is that men professing the faith of the gospel are often so inconsistent that they are afraid their conversation will not harmonize with their life. We cannot talk the gospel unless we live the gospel. You will often find a man whose entire life is full of inconsistencies filling his conversation with such expressions as, "We are miserable sinners," "The Lord help us," "The Lord bless you," interlarding their conversation with such phrases, which are mere canting, and canting is the worst kind of hypocrisy.

If a man have the grace of God in his heart dominant, he can talk religion, and it will seem natural, and men, instead of being repulsed by it, will be attracted by it. Do you not know that when two Christian people talk as they ought about the things of Christ and heaven God gives special attention, and He writes it all down. Malachi iii., 16, "Then they that feared the Lord talked one to the other, and the Lord hearkened and heard, and a book of remembrance was written."

But I remark again, we ought to bring the religion of Jesus Christ into our ordinary employments. "Oh," you say, "that's a very good theory for a man who manages a large business, who has great traffic, who holds a great estate—it is a grand thing for bankers and for shippers—but in my thread and needle store, in my trimming establishment, in my insignificant work of life, you cannot apply those grand gospel principles." Who told you that? Do you not know that a faded leaf on a brook's surface attracts God's attention as certainly as the path of a blazing sun, and that the moss that creeps up the side of the rock attracts God's attention as certainly as the waving tops of Oregon pine and Lebanon cedar, and that the crackling of an alder under a cow's hoof sounds as loudly in God's ear as the snap of a world's conflagration, and that the most insignificant thing in your life is of enough importance to attract the attention of the Lord God Almighty?

My brother, you cannot be called to do anything so insignificant but God will help you in it. If you are a fisherman, Christ will stand by you as He did by Simon when he dragged Gennesaret. Are you a drawer of water? He will be with you as at the well curb when talking with the Samaritan woman. Are you a custom house officer? Christ will call you as He did Matthew at the receipt of custom. The man who has only a day's wages in his pocket as certainly needs religion as he who rattles the keys of a bank and could abscond with a hundred thousand hard dollars. And yet there are men who profess the religion of Jesus Christ who do not bring the religion of the gospel into their ordinary occupations and employments.

There are in the churches of this day men who seem very devout on the Sabbath who are far from that during the week. A country merchant arrives in this city, and he goes into the store to buy goods of a man who professes religion, but has no grace in his heart. The country merchant is swindled. He is too exhausted to go home that week; he tarries in town. On Sabbath he goes to some church for consolation, and what is his amazement to find that the man who carries around the poor box is the very one who swindled him. But never mind. The deacon has his black coat on now and looks solemn and goes home talking about that blessed sermon! Christians on Sunday. Worldings during the week.

That man does not realize that God knows every dishonest dollar he has in his pocket, that God is looking right through the iron wall of his money safe, and that the day of judgment is coming, and that "as the partridge sitteth on eggs and hatcheth them not, so he that getteth riches and not by right shall leave them in the midst of his days, and at his end shall be a fool." But how many there are who do not bring the religion of Christ into their everyday occupation. They think religion is for Sundays.

Suppose you were to go out to fight for your country in some great contest, would you go to do the battling at Troy or at Springfield? No, you would go there to get your swords and muskets. Then you would go out in the face of the enemy and contend for your country. Now, I take the Sabbath day and the church to be only the armory where we are to get equipped for the great battle of life, and that battlefield is Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday. "Antioch," and "St. Martin's" and "Old Hundred" are not worth much if we do not sing all the week. A sermon is of little account if we cannot carry it behind the counter and behind the plow. The Sabbath day is of no value if it last only 24 hours.

"Oh," says some one, "if I had a great sphere, I would do that. If I could have lived in the time of Martin Luther, if I could have been Paul's traveling companion, if I had some great and resounding work to do, then I should put into application all that you say." I must admit that the romance and knight errantry have gone out of life. There is but very little of it left in the world. The temples of Rouen have been changed into smithies. The classic mansion at Ashland has been cut up into walking sticks. The muses have retreated before the emigrant's ax and the trapper's gun, and a Vermonter might go over the Alleghany and the Rocky mountains and see neither an Oread nor a Sylph.

The groves where the gods used to dwell have been cut up for firewood, and the man who is looking for great spheres and great scenes for action will not find them. And yet there are Alps to scale and there are Hellesponts to swim, and they are in common life. It is absurd for you to say that you would serve God if you had a great sphere. If you do not serve Him on a small scale, you would not on a large scale. If you cannot stand the bite of a midge, how could you endure the breath of a basilisk?

Our national government does not think it belittling to put a tax on pins and a tax on buckles and a tax on shoes. The individual taxes do not amount to much, but in the aggregate to millions and millions of dollars. And I would have you, oh Christian man, put a high tariff on every annoyance and vexation that comes through your soul. This might not amount to much in single cases, but in the aggregate it would be a great revenue of spiritual strength and satisfaction.

A bee can suck honey even out of a nettle, and if you have the grace of God in your heart you can get sweetness out of that which would otherwise irritate and annoy. A returned missionary told me that a company of adventurers, rowing up the Ganges, were stung to death by flies that infest that region at certain seasons. I have seen the earth strewn with the carcasses of men slain by insect annoyances. The only way to get prepared for the great troubles of life is to conquer these small troubles.

Suppose a soldier should say, "This is only a skirmish, and there are only a few enemies—I won't load my gun; wait until I get into some great general engagement." That man is a coward and would be a coward in any sphere. If a man does not serve his country in a skirmish, he will not in a Waterloo. And if you are not faithful going out against the single-handed misfortunes of this life you would not be faithful when great disasters with their thundering artillery came rolling down over the soul.

This brings me to another point. We ought to bring the religion of Jesus Christ into our trials. If we have a bereavement, if we lose our fortune, if some great trouble blast like the tempest, then we go to God for comfort, but yesterday in the little annoyances of your store or office, or shop or factory, or banking house, did you go to God for comfort? You did not.

My friends, you need to take the religion of the Lord Jesus Christ into the most ordinary trials of your life. You have your misfortunes, you have your anxieties, you have your vexations. "Oh," you say, "they don't shape my character. Since I lost my child, since I have lost my property, I have been a very different man from what I was." My brother, it is the little annoyances of your life that are souring your disposition, clipping your moral character and making you less and less of a man.

You go into an artist's studio. You see him making a piece of sculpture. You say, "Why don't you strike harder?" With his mallet and his chisel he goes click, click, click! and you can hardly see from stroke to stroke that there is any impression made upon the stone, and yet the work is going on. You say, "Why don't you strike harder?" "Oh!" he replies, "that would shatter the statue. I must make it in this way, stroke by stroke." And he continues on by week and month until after awhile every man that enters the studio is fascinated.

Well, I find God dealing with some man. He is shaping him for time and shaping him for eternity. I say, "O Lord, why not with one tremendous blow of calamity shape that man for the next world?" God says, "That's not the way I deal with this man. It is stroke after stroke, annoyance after annoyance, irritation after irritation, and after awhile he will be done and a glad spectacle for angels and men."

Not by one great stroke, but by ten thousand little strokes of misfortune are men fitted for heaven. You know that large fortunes can soon be scattered by being paid out in small sums of money, and the largest estate of Christian character is sometimes entirely lost by these small depletions.

We must bring the religion of Jesus Christ to help us in these little annoyances. Do not say that anything is too insignificant to affect your character. Rats may sink a ship. One lucifer match may destroy a temple. A queen got her death by smelling of a poisoned rose. The scratch of a sixpenny nail may give you the lockjaw. Columbus, by asking for a piece of bread and a drink of water at a Franciscan convent, came to the discovery of a new world. And there is a great connection between trifles and immensities, between nothings and everythings.

Do you not suppose that God cares for your insignificant sorrows? Way, my friends, there is nothing insignificant in your life. How dare you take the responsibility of saying that there is? Do you not know that the whole universe is not ashamed to take care of one violet? I say: "What are you doing down there in the grass, poor little violet? Nobody knows you are here. Are you not afraid nights? You will die with thirst. Nobody cares for you. You will suffer; you will perish." "No," says a star, "I'll watch over it to-night." "No," says the cloud, "I'll give it drink." "No," says the sun, "I'll warm it in my bosom." And then the wind rises and comes bending down the grain and sounding its psalm through the forest, and I say, "Whither away, O wind, on such swift wing?" and it answers, "I am going to cool the cheek of that violet." And then I see pulleys at work in the sky, and the clouds are drawing water, and I say, "What are you doing there, O clouds?" They say, "We are drawing water for that violet." And then I look down into the grass, and I say, "Can it be that God takes care of a poor thing like you?" and the answer comes up, "Yes, yes. God clothes the grass of the field, and He has never forgotten me, a poor violet. Oh, my friends, if the heavens bend down to such insignificant ministry as that, I tell you God is willing to bend down to your care, since He is just as careful about the construction of a spider's eye as He is in the conformation of flaming galaxies.

Plato had a fable which I have now nearly forgotten, but it ran something like this: He said spirits of the other world came back to this world to find a body and find a sphere of work. One spirit came and took the body of a king and did his work. Another spirit came and took the body of a post and did his work. After awhile Ulysses came, and he said: "Why, all the fine bodies are taken, and all the grand work is taken. There is nothing left for me." And some one replied, "Ah, the best one has been left for you." Ulysses said, "What's that?" And the reply was, "The body of a common man, doing a common work and for a common reward." A good fable for the world and just as good fable for the church.

But, I remark again, we ought to bring the religion of Jesus Christ into our ordinary blessings. Every autumn the President of the United States and the governors make proclamation, and we are called together in our churches to give thanks to God for His goodness. But every day ought to be thanksgiving day. We take most of the blessings of life as a matter of course. We have had ten thousand blessings this morning for which we have not thanked God. Before the night comes we will have a thousand more blessings you will never think of mentioning before God.

We must see a blind man led along by his dog before we learn what a grand thing it is to have one's eyesight. We must see a man with St. Vitus's dance before we learn what a grand thing it is to have the use of our physical energies. We must see some soldier crippled, limping along on his crutch or his empty coatsleeve pinned up, before we learn what a grand thing it is to have the use of all our physical faculties. In other words, we are so stupid that nothing but the misfortunes of others can wake us up to an appreciation of our common blessings.

We get on board a train and start for Boston and come to Norwalk bridge, and the "draw" is off and crash! goes the train. Fifty lives dashed out. We escape. We come home in great excitement and call our friends around us, and they congratulate us, and we all kneel down and thank God for our escape while so many perished. But to-morrow morning you get on a train of cars for Boston. You cross that bridge at Norwalk; you cross all the other bridges; you get to Boston in safety. Then you return home. Not an accident, not an alarm. No thanks.

In other words, you seem to be more grateful when 50 people lose their lives and you get off than you are grateful to God when you all get off and you have no alarm at all. Now, you ought to be thankful when you escape from accident, but more thankful when they all escape. In the one case your gratitude is somewhat selfish; in the other it is more like what it ought to be.

Oh, these common mercies, these common blessings, how little we appreciate them and how soon we forget them! Like the ox grazing, with the clover up to its eyes, like the bird picking the worm out of the furrow—never thinking to thank God, who makes the grass grow and who gives life to every living thing from the animalculæ in the sod to the seraph on the throne. Thanksgiving on the 27th of November, in the autumn of the year, but blessings hour by hour and day by day and no thanks at all.

I compared our indifference to the brute, but perhaps I wronged the brute. I do not know but that among its other instincts it may have an instinct by which it recognizes the divine hand that feeds it. I do not know but that God is through it holding communication with what we call "irrational creation." The cow that stands under the willow by the water course chewing its cud looks very thankful, and who can tell how much a bird means by its song? The aroma of the flowers smell like incense, and the mist arising from the river looks like the smoke of a morning sacrifice. Oh, that we were as responsive!

If you were thirsty and asked me for a drink and I gave you this glass of water, your common instinct would reply, "Thank you." And yet, how many chalices of mercy we get hour by hour from the hand of the Lord, our Father and our King, and we do not even think to say, "Thank you." More just to men than we are just to God.

Who thinks of thanking God for the water gushing up in the well, foaming in the cascade, laughing over the rocks, pattering in the shower, clapping its hands in the sea? Who thinks to thank God for that? Who thinks to thank God for the air, the fountain of life, the bridge of sunbeams, the path of sound, the great fan on a hot summer day? Who thinks to thank God for this wonderful physical organism, this sweep of vision, this chime of harmony struck into the ear, this crimson tide rolling through arteries and veins, this drumming of the heart on the march of immortality?

I convict myself and I convict everyone of you while I say these things, that we are unappreciative of the common mercies of life. And yet if they were withdrawn, the heavens would withhold their rain and the earth would crack open under our feet, and desolation and sickness and woe would stalk across the earth, and the whole earth would become a place of skulls.

Oh, my friends, let us wake up to an appreciation of the common mercies of life. Let every day be a Sabbath, every meal a sacrament, every room a holy of holies. We all have burdens to bear; let us cheerfully bear them. We all have battles to fight; let us courageously fight them.

If we want to die right, we must live right. You go home and attend to your little sphere of duties. I will go home and attend to my little sphere of duties. You cannot do my work; I cannot do your work. Negligence and indolence will win the hiss of everlasting scorn, while faithfulness will gather its garlands and wave its sceptre and sit upon its throne long after the world has put on ashes and eternal ages have begun their march.

Mummies as Bric-a-brac.

It is estimated that the number of bodies embalmed in Egypt from B. C. 2000, when mummification is supposed to have been first practised, to A. D. 700, when it ceased, amounts to 420,000,000. Some Egyptologists, who extend the beginning of the art to a much earlier date, estimate the number of mummies at 741,000,000. These mummies are very productive to the Egyptians.

The modern traveler is not content to collect merely beads and funeral statues and such small game. He must bring home an ancient Egyptian. The amount of business done of late years in this grim kind of bric-a-brac has been very considerable.

Mummies, however, are expensive hobbies, only to be indulged in by the wealthy. From $300 to $500 was at one time the average price of a full-sized specimen, while from $50 to $60 was asked for a baby.—New York World.

China's Literary Prodigy.

The marvelous child mentioned in the Chinese classics who, at four years old, was able to recite the 360 verses of the T'ang poetry as well as the Ancient Book of Odes, has been eclipsed by an infant prodigy of the same age, who has presented himself at the recent licentiate examinations in Hong Kong as a candidate for literary honors.

The P'anyu Chehsien personally examined this tiny candidate, and found that the child could write a concise essay on the subject that had been given him, although, of course in an infantile scrawl. It is observed by a local commentator that it now remains only for the Literary Chancellor to "pass" the prodigy ere he can be styled as "having entered the portals of the Dragon's gates"—that is, obtained the degree of "Sin-ta'al," or licentiate.—London News.

Queen Victoria leads a busy life, despite the number of ministers and servants she has. During the summer she drives down from Windsor Castle about 9 o'clock and breakfasts at Frogmore, usually in a tent on the lawn. After breakfast the Queen does her morning's work in another tent, all dispatches, letters and boxes coming down to her from the castle. During the morning two mounted grooms are kept riding between Frogmore and the castle with messages and letters, and about 1.30 the Queen drives back in time for luncheon.

The United States Government reports ROYAL a pure cream of tartar baking powder, highest of all in leavening strength.

"The Royal Baking Powder is undoubtedly the purest and most reliable baking powder offered to the public."

Late United States Government Chemist. Dr. H. A. Mott

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

Gets Ideas from His Feet.

Various are the ways of starting a picture, but surely none more curious than that of a New York artist when he starts to paint a batch of water colors. He takes a long strip of paper, wets it, daubs color upon it in surfaces as large as a dollar, and then walks over it in a pair of French sabots, or wooden shoes. After he has rambled around it for a time, mixing and distributing the color, subjects will suggest themselves out of accidental blots of green, blue, brown and yellow, and he will cut the paper into various lengths and elaborate these suggestions into complete pictures.

A NEW YORK policeman has resigned because the commissioners wanted him to sacrifice about six inches of his mustache.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

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We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

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Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

The Colossus of Rhodes was cast in over 100 pieces and fitted together.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Stomach disorders, use Brown's Iron Bitters—the Best Tonic. It rebuilds the Blood and strengthens the muscles. A splendid medicine for weak and debilitated persons.

At the beginning of the Christian era the relative values of gold to silver were as one to nine.

We Cure Rupture.

No matter of how long standing. Write for free treatise, testimonials, etc., to S. J. Hollensworth & Co., Owego, Tioga Co., N. Y. Price $1; by mail, $1.15.

There are in the world 261 blind asylums and training schools, with 11,780 inmates.

Malaria cured and eradicated from the system by Brown's Iron Bitters, which enriches the blood, tones the nerves, aids digestion. Acts like a charm on persons in general ill health, giving new energy and strength.

Traces of a prehistoric city have been discovered not far from Zanzibar, in Africa.

Beecham's Pills instead of sloshy mineral waters. Beecham's—no others. 25 cts. a box

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KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

Floral Emblems.

An ingenious person has been pondering the subject of floral badges, and makes these suggestions, to which we add others of our own to carry out the idea.

For the First Lord of the Admiralty, docks; for a doctor, cyclamen and self-heal; for an oculist, eyebright and iris; for a tailor, Dutchman's breeches; for a broker, stocks and bull-rush; for a philosopher, sage; for a cook, butter-and-eggs; for a land agent, groundsel; for a butcher, lambkill; for a policeman, beet; for a shepherd, phlox; for a musician, thyme; for an acrobat, capers; for a jockey, speedwell; for a woodcutter, hardtack; for a newspaper humorist, chestnut; for a shoemaker, lady's-slipper; for an honest man, lilac; and for a rogue, hemp.

No sympathy is felt for the man who is a fool twice.

DR. KILMER'S

SWAMP-ROOT

CURED ME.

Dropsical Swelling, Cold as Ice.

LIFE WAS A BURDEN.

"Swamp-Root" saved my life after I had suffered everything but death.

I send you my photograph and this description of my case and you can use it if you wish.

My hands were as cold as ice; fire would not warm them. Dropsical swellings of the lower limbs; I could not button my shoes. Exertion completely exhausted me; death seemed so very near. The swellings have gone and all my troubles have disappeared. My health is better now than it has been for years.

"SWAMP-ROOT CURED ME."

Tell doubting ones to write me I will tell them all about it." MRS. H. J. CUTSINGER, Jan. 15, 1893. Marietta, Shelby Co., Ind.

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"Invalids' Guide to Health" free—Consultation free.

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Dr. Kilmer's U & O Anointment Cures Piles Trial Box Free — At Druggists 50 cents.

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No tools required. Only a hammer needed to drive and clinch them easily and quickly, leaving the clinch absolutely smooth. Requiring no hole to be made in the leather nor burr for the Rivets. They are strong, tough and durable. Millions now in use. All lengths, uniform or assorted, put up in boxes.

Ask your dealer for them, or send 40c. in stamps for a box of 100, assorted sizes. Mailed by

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AN IDEAL FAMILY MEDICINE For Indigestion, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Bad Complexion, Offensive Breath, and all disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

RIPANS TABULES act gently yet promptly. Perfect digestion follows their use. Sold by druggists or sent by mail. Box (6 vials), 30c. Package (4 boxes), $1. For free sample address RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., New York.

DROPSY Treated free. Positively CURED with Vegetable Remedies. Have cured many thousand cases pronounced hopeless. From first dose symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days at least two-thirds of all symptoms are removed. BOOK of testimonials of miraculous cures sent FREE. TEN DAYS TREATMENT FURNISHED FREE by mail DR. H. H. GREEN & SONS, Specialists, Atlanta, Ga.

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or CHILLS and FEVERS cured with one package of MALARIA SPECIFIC, 50c. by mail. Positively an infallible cure or money refunded. Established 25 years. No Quinine. Agents wanted. MALARIA SPECIFIC CO., BRISTOL, PA.

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ANO 37

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CATARRH

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FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. SEPT. 14.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

For Sheriff,
JOHN P. CONDO.

For Treasurer,
JOHN Q. MILES.

For Register,
GEORGE W. RUMBERGER.

For Recorder,
W. GALER MORRISON.

For Commissioners,
GEORGE L. GOODHART.
T. FRANK ADAMS.

For Coroner,
DR. H. K. HOY.

For Auditors,
H. W. BICKLE.
W. W. ROYER.

JUST WHY?

Why should any Democrat vote for Shady Harter for sheriff in preference to the Democratic nominee, handsome John Condo?

Mr. Condo is just as tall as Shady Harter; he is just as good looking as Shady; he is just as intelligent as Shady; he is a sterling Democrat, and Shady is just the opposite; possibly Shady has nearly as good a character as Mr. Condo—now why sohuld any Democrat vote for Shady Harter?

WANT TO MAKE A BIG GRAB.

Besides working to capture the sheriff the Republicans have set out to capture two commissioners and thus control that important board. Democrats, this can't be done unless you allow yourselves to be gulled into scratching your own nominees. No good Democrat, we trust, will be found willing to do that.

KANSAS farmers have no seed wheat. Perhaps they gave too much attention to raising *Peffer*.

THE Republicans of Berks county, Pa., have already elected delegates to the state convention of 1894 and instructed them for Hastings.

THE CROP reports justify a better price for wheat. Who is pinching the farmer? Wheat might be ten cents higher, it is asserted, if there were not a pinch, by which the farmer is the sufferer.

THE general resumption of business keeps going on all around. Wheat is also going up, and the prospect is brighter for farmers. The repeal of the silver bill is one of the things the farmer needs and it is working well for him already.

GEN HASTING'S boom for governor has begun to boom. Several counties have instructed for him, and several Hastings clubs have been organized. The General has the start and we would like to see him keep the inside track in this Republican race.

THE Columbian "Liberty bell" was dedicated at the World's Fair on Saturday. Miss Alice Scott, of California, sounded the bell first and there were other exercises, including addresses by President Palmer, and Commander-in-Chief Adams, of the Grand Army of the Republic.

THE Harrisburg *Patriot* says: Senator Gerard C. Brown, of York; James McSparran, of Lancaster, who was defeated for the democratic nomination for auditor general two years ogo by Robert E. Wright, of Allentown; "Farmer" Taggard, of Montgomery and Senator Noah B. Critchfield, of Somerset, are spoken of as possible successors to Grand Worthy Master Rhone, whose term expires in December.

THERE seems to be a general desire among our people to take a trip to the World's Fair before the exposition closes. Flattering accounts given by those who return, is what arouses so much interest, and the fact that the real expenses of the trip are far beneath what people imagined is what makes so many anxious to go. Every day the attendance is increasing and during the present month it will be at its highest point.

PENNSYLVANIA crowned herself with glory at the World's Fair, last Thursday. The exercises were conducted upon a magnificent scale and was in true keeping with the dignity of the "Keystone State." None of her sister states can compete with her in the great variety and extent of her resources. She stands foremost in the galaxy of states and is fittingly termed the Keystone in the grand archway of statehood.

SOBER WORDS ABOUT PENSIONS.

It has been the rule of the Pension Department since its organization, says the Philadelphia *Times*, to suspend the payment of pensions in all cases during inquiry as to the right of the pensioner to the pension rate he was receiving. This was no new order under the present administration. When the Department received information that threw doubt upon the correctness of a pension, the payment has uniformly been stopped until the facts could be fully ascertained.

There has been no change in the political complexion of the authority in the Pension Department that suspends pensions. It is still Republican, with an experienced Republican at its head, and every pension that has been suspended has been suspended by a Republican board and under the rules that have been in operation ever since our civil war. The present Commissioner of pensions has, therefore, been simply following the rules and precedents of the Department as long established, by suspending pensions where reasonable doubt existed as to the correctness of the rating or the integrity of the pension claim.

The ruling made by Ex-Commissioner Raum, by which disability pensioners under the law of 1890 were put in the same class with disability pensioners under the old law that required the disability to be the result of wounds or illness received or contracted in actual military service, was overruled by the proper legal authority of the Pension Department, and it is this ruling that has caused the suspension of some thousands of pensions. As most of these pensions are not alleged to be wholly fraudulent. Commissioner Lochren has properly liberalized the uniform rule of the Department, and will henceforth continue the payment of pensions pending inquiry into their validity. So far from restricting the rights of pensioners the present Commissioner has greatly liberalized them in favor of pensioners. The new ruling of Commissioner Lochren will be accepted by every fair minded citizen and by every honest pensioner as not only just, but is more generously just than the rulings of his predecessor.

It is great folly to seek to misrepresent the effort of the present Pension Department to make the pension list a roll of honor. There has not been a single pension suspended that was not suspended by a Republican board and upon cause which fully justified it. This should be commended rather than complained of by every true soldier. It means that the pension laws shall be administered in a liberal spirit, and that no wrong shall come to any veteran who has just claims upon the generosity of the government.

JUDGE FURST ON TROUT FISHING AND KILLING DOGS.

Judge Furst made two rulings last week in the Centre county court, which will be of interest elsewhere. One case brought before the court was a young man who had been catching speckled trout with a rod, and a line with several hooks on it. Counsel for the fisherman argued that as he had caught the trout with a rod and line, he had not violated the law. Judge Furst ruled that no species of fish was more carefully protected by law than speckled trout, and that the intent of the law clearly is that not more than one hook should be used to catch them. In the case before him the defendant had used a device more like an outline than a "rod, hook and line." The defendant was found guilty.

The other ruling was in a dog case. Mrs. Kate Brown brought suit against Wesley Straw for shooting her dog. The animal was a valuable one as it protected her property and she always took him along with her when she was by herself. The dog went away and strayed into Straw's barn yard, where he gave a flock of sheep trouble. Straw shot the dog. The judge ruled that while the dog was a valuable one to Mrs. Brown, he was trespassing on another man's property, and as the law gave every man the right to shoot a dog when annoying sheep, the defendant should be acquitted.

110 Women Lawyers.

There are 110 women lawyers in the United States and eight of this number have earned the right to practice before the Supreme court. To acquire this it is necessary to have practiced for three years at the bar, without a flaw in that career.

Another Death.

Several weeks ago Mrs. Benjamin Fulton died at Bellefonte, leaving infant twin daughters. Early on Friday morning the hand of death took from the family circle one of the little ones. The interment occurred on Saturday.

Postmaster.

H. A. Moore was appointed postmaster at Howard, Centre county. Mr. Moore was a candidate for the nomination of county treasurer, but missed; now lightning has struck him from another quarter.

THE STATE fair travels around the state. Last week it was held in Indiana, Pa. Why not have it come to Centre Hall some time?

WAIT : FOR : THEM.

Our buyer is at present in New York purchasing our supply of goods for the coming Fall and Winter season, and we can consistently say that the stock of clothing and wearing apparel, which we will place on our counters, will be larger and more complete than any ever before received by us.

COME AND SEE THEM.

And we will show you a stock such as has never before been displayed in these parts. We want the public to inspect them and they will verify our statement.

FAUBLE'S,

BROCKERHOFF ROW. - BELLEFONTE, PA.

PENNSYLVANIA PROTECTIONISTS.

The Pennsylvania protected industries are protesting against a change in the tariff. The Pennsylvania benficiaries of monopoly taxes were heard on this point last November, and it will be recalled that they were not in touch with the majority of the country.

Remarkable Coincidence.

William Brown, of Lost Creek, Schuylkill county, three years ago spent Sunday in the mountain between Mahanoy Plane and Shenandoah. In the evening he walked down a path to the Reading railroad tracks in time to have a leg cut off by Conductor Doherty's train. Monday last Brown spent the day on the same mountain and returning by the same path he traversed three years ago, and when at the spot of his previous misfortune tripped and fell just as Doherty's train shot by, the wheels cutting off his remaining leg about the same place the first leg was mangled.

State College Opens.

The Pennsylvania State College opened Wednesday with the largest attendance in its history. The freshmen class will number at least eighty, the majority are mature and well-preserved men. The athletes are enthusiastic over their might and muscle. The mining engineering department opens with men in every class. It evidently fills a want in the community. Every department is manned as never before and their is great enthusiasm and earnestness among teachers and students.

Killed on the Rail.

On Wednesday morning word was received to the effect that James A. Curry, the eldest son of John Curry, of Bellefonte, was killed in Buffalo, N. Y., He was employed as foreman in the yard at that place, and it is supposed that he was standing on the track opposite, when he was struck by a train which came up back of him, killing him almost instantly. The deceased was about 35 years of age, and leaves a wife and three children to mourn his loss.

Died in California.

Daniel Furey, who was aged 73 years, died August 26 last, in California, to which state he had gone a number of years ago. He was a cousin to John M. Eurey, of Pleasant Gap, and brother to Wm. Furey, formerly of Bellefonte, and in Centre county's early history one of its most trusted commissioners.

A CHEAP VISIT TO THE WORLD'S FAIR.

From Pittsburg to Chicago and Return and Seven Night's Lodging for $19.50.

The Pittsburg *Post* is fitting out excursions at the above low rate. Everything first-class. Tickets good for 60 days over the Pittsburg & Lake Erie Railroad. For full particulars see "The *Post*.

A Pleasant Stag Party.

On Wednesday a carriage with four of Milroy's prominent and most jolly citizens, passed through our town on to Bellefonte, where they visited Gov. Curtin and others. The gentlemen in the party were Ner Thompson, Jas. B. McManigle, S. S. Brown and W. B. McNitt. They had a most pleasant time in Bellefonte and on their return called at the REPORTER office and put in a pleasant half-hour. Remaining for supper in this place they left for Milroy before dark. A pleasanter party could not be found in Mifflin county, and we'd like to have them come oftener.

The Market.

The Philadelphia grain market shows the following: Wheat 70; corn 50; oats 35; baled hay, timothy $16 to 19; mixed hay $14.50.

Eggs 18; creamery butter 26.

Gone West.

Mrs. Jane Harper, of this place, who has been on a prolonged visit to her brother R. M. Magee, in Philadelphia is at present visiting friends in the west. May the old lady have a pleasant time.

More Rain.

The rain that came as a drizzle on Wednesday, turned into a heavier precipitation to-day. May it continue as we are badly in need of rain.

No Diphtheria.

The report that there were a number of cases of diphtheria near Centre Hill and the south side of Potter twp., is not correct, we are happy to say.

Coal for Sale.

A car load of soft coal, for sale. at a reduced price, for cash.

KURTZ & SON.

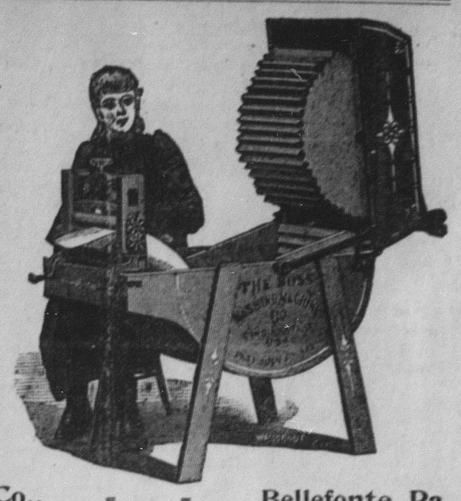
Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke your Life Away

is the truthful startling title of a little book that tells all about No-to-bac, the wonderful, harmless *Guaranteed* tobacco habit cure. The cost is trifling and the man who wants to quit and can't runs no physical or financial risk in using "No-to-bac." Sold by all druggists.

Book at Drug Stores or by mail free. Address The Sterling Remedy Co., Indiana Mineral Springs, Ind.

BOSS Washing Machine.

1. It washes clothes perfectly clean.
2. It works smooth and easy.
3. It cannot tear the clothes.
4. It adjusts itself to the size of the wash, so you can wash one shirt as well as ten.
5. No dirt can accumulate in this machine as in others; opening onewaste cock removes it all.
6. Your wringer can be attached right to the machine, allowing water to run back into it.
7. It can be thoroughly ventilated, so no damp remains to rot the wood.
8. It is reasonable in price.
9. Wringers sold separate.



McCALMONT & Co., - - Bellefonte, Pa.

HYDRAULIC

CIDER PRESSES.

---HUYETT, MEYER & BOOZER.—

Manufacturers Agents for Centre and adjoining counties, for

Hydraulic Cider and Wine Presses, ...
.. Evaporators, Apple Graters, Cider Pumps
. . And General Cider Makers' Supplies. . .

o———o

HYDRAULIC PRESSES FOR EVERY PURPOSE.

DO YOU WANT

GOOD GOODS AT FAIR PRICES,

o——o Go To o——o

HARPER & KREAMER'S.

Can't Be Excelled!

For the execution of all kinds of Job Work, at low prices. We have new equipment throughout, including all the latest faces of type, new, fast presses, etc., and can furnish anything from a Wedding Invitation to a large poster.

Try it.

COURT NEWS.

Cases Brought Up During the Third Week of Court.

Court called at 10.30 with Hon. J. J. Metzgar, of Williamsport, President Judge of the 29th judiciary district and associates Thomas F. Riley and C. A. Faulkner on the bench. After hearing a few motions and the roll of jurors called court adjourned until 1.30 p. m,

Court called at 1:30. The first case open was that of John Liggett and Jacob Long vs. Lehigh Valley Coal Company. A jury was paneled and sworn. John G. Love, W. F. Reeder, and S. R. Peale repressnt the plaintiffs and Orvis, Bower and Orvis the defendants.

All jurors except those empaneled on this case were discharged.

Capt. W. F. Reber, Executive clerk at Harrisburg, is reporting in court this week.

Wednesday afternoon the Armor will case continued, (see other side.)

Court called at two o'clock. A verdict was then taken in the case of Procter Meyers use of Samuel H. Kunes vs. John McGhee administrator etc., of Samuel Bechdol, dec'd., for $648.80.

George W. Jackson vs. Nittany valley R. R. Co. After this case was opened it was discovered that Judge Furst before his election to the bench, had drawn up some papers which would be in evidence, and the case was continued.

The next case was Beaver, Gephart and Dale, vs. Spangler and Hughes, garnishees of Mary E. Pile. Verdict for the defendant. Court adjourned at 4.30.

FACTS WORTH REMEMBERING.

During the dull times for business and for the industries, very many of the employers of labor here and elsewhere have striven to arrange things in the way most advantageous to the wage earners. In many cases men and women whose services could be dispensed with have been kept on the pay roll, or put on short time, or employed for three or four of the days of the week, or set at other than their ordinary vocation, so that they might be enabled to earn the money needed for their subsistence. There are industries that have been carried on at a loss in order that the people engaged in them might not be thrown out of work. There are establishments that have retained the usual number of salesmen and salesmomen, and other assistants, though their business had fallen off largely. There are employers of common labor who have done all they could do to help along the laborers. "I cannot bear to discharge any of my hands in these times," is a remark that was made last month by one man who has thousands of hands in his pay. There has been a widespread desire among the moneyed men to help the working people to tide over the hard times. There are storekeepers beyond number who have not pressed their customers. There are landlords who have been lenient with their impecunious tenants.

The whole of the business and industrial community was in straitened circumstances for weeks; but even at the worst time there was a helpful disposition on the part of many employers toward the men and Women in their pay.—New York *Sun*.

FARMERS BEWARE.

Our good farmers will observe that since the repeal of the Sherman silver bill by the house, wheat has gone up five and six cents, and prospect of its continuing to rise. This proves that some of the dummies who have been talking 60 cent silver to the farmers know as little about that as about some other things. Things have been bad enough for farmers, but it is sad to see them misled by pretended leaders, who don't have the capacity to teach them correct ideas. With the depreciated value of silver the man is insane who makes the farmer believe he should be in favor of blessing the silver kings with 100 cents for 60 cents worth of silver. Farmers need to watch some of their pretended leaders—there is a nigger in the wood pile.

For a lame back or for a pain in the side or chest, try saturating a piece of flannel with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and binding it onto the affected parts. This treatment will cure any ordinary case in one or two days. Pain Balm also cures rheumatism. 50 cent bottles for sale by J. D. Murray, Druggist.

Notice.

The members of the Spring Mills, Georges Valley and Farmers Mills congregations will plaese come prepared September 17th, with a liberal collection for Synodical purposes.

W. J. WAGNER.

Grand Opening.

Grand opening of Fall and Winter clothing for Men, Boys and Children, to-day.

MONTGOMERY & Co,
Bellefonte, Pa.

——Lewins, Bellefonte, take the lead in suits for men and boys. Nothing quite so stylish or better made. Call and be convinced.

All Denominatons to Assemble in a Resligious Parliament.

All the great religions of the world and of christendom, all shades of religious beliefs will be represented and exploited in the coming two weeks in the hospitable halls of the Art Palace, at the World's Fair. This religious gathering combines many congresses and includes the great parliament of religions which opened its sessions on Monday and continues for seventeen days. The parliament is, of course, the main feature of the series.

Its object in the language of Mr. Bonney, who may be considered Chief Patriarch of the Cosmic Church, and who therefore speaks ex-cathedra, is to bring together the world's religions in an assembly "in which their common aims and common grounds of union may be set forth and the marvelous religious progress of the nineteenth century be reviewed."

The programme gives ample promise that this object will be effectually attained, for in the union meetings of the parliament able ministers and laymen of all creeds will set forth the reasons for the faith that is within them.

Deserving Praise.

We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchace price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits. J. D. Murray, Druggist.

Appointments Recalled.

Appointments for service in the Reformed churches at Centre Hall and Tusseyville for next Sunday, 17th, are hereby recalled. The Lord's Supper will be administered in the Reformed church, at Tusseyville, four weeks from next Sunday, Oct. 8th.

S. H. EISENBURG.

A Bad Accident.

A few days ago, while John Brown and Benj. Gentzel, of Spring twp., were getting ready for a squirrel hunt the gun of Mr. Brown was accidentally discharged by which Mr. Gentzel had a number of shot lodge in his leg, that may give him a number of holidays.

A Million Friends.

A friend in need is a friend indeed, and not less than one million people have found just such a friend in Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs, and Colds.—If you have never used this Great Cough Medicine, one trial will convince you that it has wonderful curative powers in all diseases of Throat, Chest and Lungs. Each bottle is guaranteed to do all that is claimed or money will be refunded. Trial bottles free at J. D. Murray's Drug Store. Large bottles 50c. and $1.00

Improving.

Will Shoop, of Williamsport, of whose sickness we made mention last week, was taken to the hospital at that place on last Saturday morning, and on Sunday morning an operation of a serious nature was performed and for a time he was in a critical condition, but is now slowly improving with hopes of recovery.

Typhoid Fever.

Some mild cases of typhoid fever are reported in the neighborhood of Centre Hill. Among these are a daughter of Felix Burkholder, blacksmith Beaver, and a case in James Runkle's family.

Among the incidents of childhood that stand out in bold relief, as our memory reverts to the days when young, none are more prominent than severe sickness. The young mother vividly remembers that it was Chamberlain's Cough Remedy cured her of croup, and in turn administers it to her own offspring and always with the best results. For sale by J. D. Murray, Druggist.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The firm of Huyett, Meyer & Boozer was dissolved, on September 2nd, by mutual consent, the interest of D. J. Meyer in above firm, having been purchased by E. M. Huyett. All persons having acconnts with the said firm will please call and make settlement forthwith. All collections will be made by Huyett and Boozer, at their office.

The business will be carried on as heretofore, by the new firm, trading as the Centre Hall Implement Works.

E. M. HUYETT.
W. O. REARICK.
sep14-3t HENRY BOOZER.

——Go to Lewins, Bellefonte, for your clothing. Their styles are perfect in every respect. Suits neat in pattern, stylishly cut and elegantly made. Nothing quite so good anywhere.

Pennsylvania Taken Prizes.

Twenty-one awards were made in the live stock exhibits Thursday at the World's Fair. H. B. Richards, of Easton, Pa., was given fourteen.

Mifflin County.

The dead body of Robert Haimes, coachsmith in the employ of the Hardman Phillips carriage works at Yeagertown, was found lying alongside the turnpike near the Mt. Rock mill, Monday morning about eight o'clock. Himes had been in town and had started for his home in Yeagertown, but was overtaken by a fit of some kind or burst a blood vessel of the brain, causing death.

Rev. A. H. Spangler, who was recently called to the Lutheran pastorate at Yeagertown, has removed to that place and entered upon his work.

Henry L. Close, an old and highly respected citizen of Armagh township, residing near Siglerville, was buried in the Brick Church cemetery above Reedsville. He was in the eighty-first year of his age.

A Good Thing to Keep at Hand.

From the Troy (Kansas) Chief.

Some years ago we were very much subject to severe spells of cholera morbus; and now when we feel any of the symptoms that usually preceed that ailment, such as sickness at the stomach, diarrhoea, etc., we become scary. We have found Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrheoa Remedy the very thing to straighten one out in such cases, and always keep it about. We are not writing this for a pay testimonial, but to let our readers know what is a good thing to keep handy in the house. For sale by J. D. Murray, Druggist.

PUBLIC SALE—The undersigned will offer at public sale at his residence, Centre Hall, on Friday, September 8th 1 horse, 7 years old and a fine driver, buggy, sleigh, 2 sets harness, lap robes sewing machine, 2 stoves, book case, cupboard, bed room suite and other household goods. Sale at 1:30 p. m.

W. E. FISCHER.

EXPLOSIVES. POWDER, FUSE AND QUARRYING MACHINERY.

ATLAS POWDER.—The very best quality of Dynamite in use is named the Atlas Powder, for blasting rocks and blowing out stumps.

JUDSON POWDER.—The Judson powder is of medium strength between black powder and dynamite.

BLACK POWDER.—Dupont's make of blasting, rifle and sporting powder has always been considered the best in the market and it is as good in quality to-day as it ever was.

CARTRIDGES.—Fixed ammunition for hunters and sportsmen.

WE ARE PREPARED to supply the trade with the above High Class Explosives at the very lowest prices. We guarantee the lowest prices for the best goods in this line ever offered for sale in this community.

FUSE.—Cotton, hemp, tape and rubber fuses for use in dry and wet rock.

PLATINUM FUSES AND ELECTRIC BLASTING APPARATUS.

ROCK DRILLS.—Rock Drills operated by hand, steam or compressed air with boilers, air compressors and engines for operating the same.

ORDERS FOR ANY of the above articles placed in our hands will receive prompt attention at the very lowest prices.

McCALMONT & CO.,
22Junly BELLEFONTE, PA.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

World's Fair Philanthropists.

Messrs. Boddie Bros., wealthy Chicago gentlemen, having the interest of their city at heart, and desiring to disprove the falsity of the statement that only in boarding houses can be found moderate priced accommodations during the World's Fair, remodeled and furnished at great expense one of their famous absolutely fire-proof business structures, located corner of Franklin and Jackson streets, within short walking distance of the Union Depots, Theatres, Post Office, Board of Trade, Steam, Elevated, Cable R ads and Steamboats to the World's Fair, furnished newly throughout 500 rooms, superb parlors, elevators, electric lights exhaust fans to keep cool entire building, named this property The Great Western Hotel, and invite the public to take their choice of rooms for $1.50 per day, children 5 to 12 fifty cents. Elegant restaurant and dining rooms where fine meals are served at 50 cents, or a la carte at very moderate prices.

There would be less heard or known of extortion and imposition connected with the World's Fair were there more public spirited, fair minded men in Chicago as are the owners and proprietors of The Great Western Hotel. Our readers should write as early as possible to secure rooms, for they are being taken up rapidly.—St. Paul *Daily News*.

THREE DOLLARS A WEEK FOR LIFE.

HERE IS A SNAP FOR BRAINY PEOPLE—THE LATEST THING OUT.

In order to introduce The Canadian Agriculturist into New homes, the publishers have decided to present an unusually attractive reward list for their Great Eighth Half Yearly Literary Attraction for the summer of 1893, which closes Oct. 1. They have entered into a written agreement to pay through the Judges all the rewards offered below

HOW TO SECURE A REWARD.—Those who become subscribers can compete free of charge. All that is necessary is to take a few sheets of paper and make all the words you can out of the letters in th theree words, "World's Columbian Exposition," and send them to us, inclosing $1 for six months subscription to either The Canadian Agriculturist or The Ladies' Home Magazine, two of the choicest illustrated periodicals of the day.

The sender of the largest list will receive $3 per week for life; 2nd, $1,000 in gold; 3rd, $500; 4th, $250; 5th, $100; 6th, Ticket to World's Fair and ten days expenses; pianos, organs, ladies' and gents' gold and silver watches, silver tea services, diamond rings, and over 10,000 other rewards, making altogether the most valuable prize list ever offered by any publisher. Send for printed list of former prize-winners.

RULES.—Foreign or obsolete words not counted. 2. Letters cannot appear oftener than they appear in the words, "World's Columbian Exposition"—that is, the word "riddle," for instance, could not be used, because there is but one "d" in the three words, etc. 3 Names of persons and places barred. 4 No charge for packing or shipping, but all prize winners will be expected to help us to extend our circulation. 5. All lists containing over 100 correct words will receive a special reward.

JUDGES.—The following well-known gentlemen have consented to act as judges and will see that the prizes are fairly awarded—Commodore Calcutt, (Proprietor Calcutt's Line of Steamers), Peterborough, and Mr. W. Robertson, President Times Printing Company, Peterborough.

AGENTS WANTED—We pay $1 to $5 per day salary (no commission) to men, women, boys and girls. Write for particulars. Register all money letters. Address, AGRICULTURIST PUB. CO., (L'td), Peterborough, Canada.

New Buggies, Wagons, &c.,

AT A BARGAIN.

The undersigned has on hand at his shops at Yeagertown a very large stock of Buggies, Carriages, Wagons, &c., which he will sell at low prices and easy terms in order to make room. All made of first-class material and equal to the best. Call and see my stock. I can suit everybody. Buggies and Wagons made to order in the best style. Repairing of all kinds promptly attended to.

Jun1-3m H. PHILIPS.

JERSEY BULL, COUNTRY —o— GENTLEMEN, I wish to say to owners of Jerseys, that I have a fine thoroughbred Jersey Bull which I keep for service. He has all the points of a first class bull of his kind; has a splendid switch, and an exceedingly neat head and neck; quiet disposition and sure getter.

S. W. SMITH.
July27m Centre Hall, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Mrs. Elizabeth Burkholder, dec'd., of Potter township, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

W. W. SPANGLER.
aug3-6t Administrator.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAmentary on the estate of Mrs. Esther Ulrich, late of Potter township, having been granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

W. A. WAGNER, Executor.
Kipple, Pa.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAmentary on the estate of Lydia Keller, dec'd., late of Potter twp., having been granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

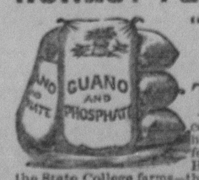
D. C. KELLER, Executor,
3July6t Tusseyville, Pa.

WANTED.—SALESMEN, TO SELL OUR choice and hardy nursery stock. Many special varieties to offer both in fruits and ornamentals, and controlled only by us. We pay commission or salary, give exclusive territory and pay weekly. Write us at once and secure choice of territory. MAY BROTHERS,
Nurserymen,
15jun5m Rochester, N. Y.

STRAY SHEEP.—Came to the premises of the undersigned about one week ago, 21-2 miles west of Centre Hall, 18 head of sheep and four lambs; the old sheep have a blue mark. The owner is requested to prove property, pay costs and remove the same.

14 Sept. 3t. R. P. ODENKIRK.

HONEST FERTILIZERS AT HONEST PRICES.



"How to make two blades of grass grow where only one grew before."

The Liebig High Grade Acid Phosphate is the trade name adopted for the best prepared Acidulated Dissolved South Carolina Rock now being offered to the farmers of Pennsylvania, which we guarantee contains 14 to 15½ per cent. available Phosphoric Acid, which is the highest guarantee given on any Dissolved South Carolina Rock ever offered for sale in Centre County. We sold over two hundred tons of this High Grade Acid Phosphate during the past year. It has been used on the State College farms—the farms of adjoining townships, as well as many other farms through ut Centre County, during the past three years, which has given the most satisfactory results.

On Wheat, Corn, Oats and other Crops, the outlook is, that we will sell more than two hundred tons this year. It is an Acid Phosphate of the highest quality, and is sold at the lowest price by the ton or car load.

CHAMPION $25.00 PHOSPHATE.

McCalmont & Co's. Champion $25.00 Ammoniated Bone Super Phosphate has been used by farmers of Centre county during the past three years and has proven its self superior in stimulating plant growth to all other complete fertilizers This is a complete fertilizer It not only produces a crop of grain, but stimulates a crop of grass, clover and timothy. It is equal in value to other phosphates at thirty dollars per ton. Dr. Freer of the State College proves this claim by his analysis. We sold fifty tons last year.

NITRATES AND PHOSPHATES.

In addition to the above articles we sell Ammoniated Dissolved Bone, Buffalo Honest Phosphate, Ground Bone, Muriate of Potash, Nitrate of Soda, Land Plaster, and Agricultural Salt in quantities to meet the wants of buyers.

HONEST GOODS INVITES PATRONAGE.

We have given a great deal of attention and study to the merits and cost of fertilizers in which we deal. Our greatest ambition is to furnish honest fertilizers of the highest quality at the least possible cost to the farmer; we now present our claims to the farmers in this respect, with the full assurance that our efforts have been crowned with success. Believing this to be the fact, we invite the farmers of Centre and adjoining counties to examine the merits of the fertilizers we offer before purchasing.

McCALMONT & CO,
July 13, 1893. *BELLEFONTE, PA.*

ATTORNEYS.

JOHN KLINE
Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office on second floor of Furst's building north of Court House. Can be consulted in German and English. jan87

J. H. ORVIS. C. M. BOWER, E. L. ORVIS.
ORVIS, BOWER & ORVIS,
Attorneys at Law,
BELLEFONTE PA.
Office in Crider's Exchange building on second floor. jan85

D. F. FORTNEY,
Attorney at Law;
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office in Conrad Building. jan92

CLEMANT DALE,
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PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect May 21, 1893.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD,

9.18 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday For Sunbury, Willkerbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3.00 p. m., New York, 5.50 p m., Baltimore, 3.10 p m., Washington, 4.30 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.55 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.50 p. m., New York, 9.25 p. m., Baltimore, 6.45 p. m., Washington at 8.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.01 p. m.—Train 12. [Daily except Sunday.] For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.55 p. m., New York 3.50 p. m., Baltimore 10.40 p. m., Washington 4.10 a. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

8.02 p. m.—Train 6. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.10 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.00 a. m.

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.50 a. m., New York, 9.30 a. m., Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.30, a m Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars to Erie and Elmira and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.17.—Train 15. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.56 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday. For Kane, Canandaigua and intermediate stations Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.51 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 15. (Daily) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.:

Train 15 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.40 a m, Harrisburg 8.15 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7 25 a. m. (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10.17 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.50 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8.45 a m, Willkesbarre 10.15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.56 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Philadelphia, 11.50 a m; Washington at 10.15a m, Baltimore at 11.10 a m, Wilkesbarre 3.12 p m, (daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon at 5.54 p m, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 2.00 p m, Philadelphia 4.35 p m, Washington 3.15 p m, Baltimore 4.12 p m, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car and passenger coach from Philadelphia.

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.40 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila., Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward.				Eastward.		
A M	P.M.	A.M.	STATIONS.	A M	P.M.	P M
2 00		5 40	Montandon	9 20		4 55
2 08		6 15	Lewisburg	9 00		4 47
2 17		6 23	Biehl	8 52		4 39
2 22		6 28	Vicksburg	8 47		4 35
2 31		6 38	Mifflinburg	8 38		4 27
2 43		6 50	Millmont	8 25		4 15
2 51		6 58	Glen Iron	8 17		4 07
3 20		7 27	Paddy Mountain	7 48		3 40
3 30		7 38	Coburn	7 38		3 30
3?		7 45	Zerby	7 30		3 23
3 47		7 55	Rising Spring	7 21		3 14
3 53		8 02	Penn Cave	7 14		3 07
4 01		8 09	Centre Hall	7 06		3 01
4 07		8 15	Gregg	7 00		2 54
4 13		8 23	Linden Hall	6 52		2 47
4 18		8 28	Oak Hall	6 47		2 42
4 23		8 32	Lemont	6 43		2 37
4 27		8 37	Dale Summit	6 38		2 33
4 37		8 47	Pleasant Gap	6 28		2 23
4 40		8 50	Axemann	6 25		2 20
4 45		8 55	Bellefonte	6 20		2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 10.00 a m, 1.20, 5 40 and 7.45 p m Running leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.30 a m, 10.20 a m, 5.02 p m, 5.56 p m, and 8 05 p m

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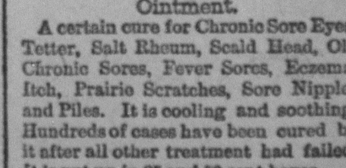

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THE NEWS.

Mrs. Caroline Tegan, a German woman aged forty-five, died in St. Louis of self-imposed starvation. For twenty-one days nothing but a glass of lemonade had passed her lips. Brooding over domestic troubles unsettled her reason.——Henry Weber, of Philadelphia, who has been stopping in Chicago for several days, reported to the police that he had been robbed of $1,560 by two women. They enticed him into a dark hallway at 546 Clark street he said, and while one of them was talking to him, the other cut his wallet from the inside pocket of his coat. The police have not made any arrests.——Near Fairview, Southwest Virginia, Mrs. Wilson Berry was shot and fatally wounded by a neighbor woman, Mrs. John Scott, and young Berry was shot and killed by the Scott woman's son. Mrs. Scott is a dangerous woman. Several years ago she stabbed her brother to death with a pair of shears.——Two sandbaggers robbed the cashier of the Pabst Brewing Company of $8,000 in Chicago.——Mrs. Margaret Anderson was terribly cut by her husband because she would not support him.——Mrs. James, of Chicago, was thrown from a carriage at Mont Clair, N. J., and killed.——The six thousand employes of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad will strike if the company insist on cutting wages.——Another payment of ten per cent. on the bonded indebtedness of the World's Fair Company has been ordered, and one-half the bonds will be retired September 22.

William Knox, seventy years of age, for twenty years custodian of the Safe Deposit vaults of the Harford Trust Company, died in Harford, Conn.——The slate manufacturers of Granville, Vt., and vicinity have agreed to shut down all the quarries October 1st for an indefinite period, or until there is a demand for slate.——The Hawaiian sealing steamer Alexander, Captain McLean, has arrived at San Francisco from the Japan sealing ground with a catch amounting to a little over three thousand skins. Captain McLean reports no unusual incidents during the steamer's cruise, and denies having been in the Bering Sea.——The new cruiser Olympia, on her unofficial trial trip to Found Bay, has developed speed exceeding twenty knots, and Captain Goodal, who commands her, expects her to beat the twenty-one knots' record of the cruiser New York when her official trial takes place.——John H. O'Connor, of Chicago, shot and killed his partner, P. Ford, and also shot and killed a little girl.——Fred Johnson, a country school teacher of Clinton, Ill., went riding with a young lady. He asked her to marry him, and on her refusal he fired a bullet into his brain, dying almost instantly.

Philip M. Scheig, paying teller of the bank of Minneapolis, has left Minneapolis with $15,000 of the bank's money.——At Rocky Comfort, Ark., an old man named W. F. Crow and a neighbor named J. B. Burke had a difficulty concerning the ownership of a corn-cob pipe, which ended in Burke's shooting Crow through the body, killing him. Clint Crow, son of the old man, then shot Burke, fatally wounding him. The latter shot and killed Clint Crow, and died five minutes later.——Mrs. Fetting, aged eighty-one years, living in Seattle, Wash., was murdered.——At Buffalo, Mo., a fight followed a dispute between William Franklin and his brother, Green over the payment of a note. William was knocked down and fatally shot by Green, who made his escape. Both are married, of good reputation, and sons of County Judge Franklin.——At Woodbridge N. J., the stables of Daniel Brazi were destroyed by fire, with their contents. Seven horses perished in the flames. The loss is about $6,000. The fire is supposed to have been started by tramps.

H. Helman, general merchandise, of Kyle, Texas, a small village near Austin, assigned. Liabilities, one hundred thousand dollars; assets very small, exact amount not known.——The Commercial National Bank of Ogden-Utah, which closed its doors July 7, on account of a deficit in the amounts of about seventy thousand dollars, alleged to have been embezzled by ex-Cashier Oscar E. Hill, resumed business.——Emil Bauer and William Jones, stockholders in the Gem Window Glass Works at Dunkirk, Indiana, have filed a suit asking for a receiver for the company. There is no financial trouble, as the company is in a prosperous condition, but there is a disagreement among the stockholders, and a conspiracy is charged against the men in control.——J. A. Jenkins, the defaulting treasurer of Clark county, Ind., was arrested in Louisville, Ky., and taken across the river to Jeffersonville. Jenkins' shortage amounts to $23,000.——The business portion of White Cottage, Ohio, was almost totally destroyed by fire. The loss will amount to $70,000, with insurance for probably one-third.——Hon. Hamilton Fish, secretary of state under General Grant, is dead.——Joseph Novack and Adam Smith, young men living in Scranton, Pa., went into a yard to test a gun which the latter wanted to buy from the former. While examining the gun Novack accidently discharged the weapon while Smith was in front of him. The shot passed through Smith's heart, causing instant death.

FATAL RAILROAD WRECK.

It Was Caused by Carelessness—Two are Dead; Two Will Die.

A Cincinnati, Portsmouth & Virginia freight train ran into a construction train standing on a switch at the Harden siding, twenty-six miles from Portsmouth, O., wrecking both trains.

Fireman Robert Little was instantly killed and Engineer George Glasgow was fatally injured. Marion Weaver, who had entered the cab of the construction train to get warm, has since died of his injuries. Watchman Kuntze, who also was in the construction cab, and to whose negligence, it is said, the accident was due, was slightly injured. The cars of the construction train wrecked the residence of Mrs. Brown, 200 yards distant, crippling a young man named Forsythe, and so shocking Mrs. Brown that she died soon afterward.

Kuntze had taken the engine on to the main track to coal when he pulled in and instead of closing the switch himself he gave the keys to Bert McCann, a young boy, and told him to close and lock it. The boy locked it, but had failed first to close it.

DECKS RUN BLOOD.

Pirates Capture a Ship Off the Island Of Sumatra.

MASSACRE OF THE CREW.

Twenty-Four Persons Killed, Fifteen Wounded and $20,000 in Money Stolen—18 Drowned in a Scramble to Get Away In a Boat.

The coast of Achen, a dutch province, on the Island of Sumatra, has been infested for months by native pirates, who, in frequent encounters, even with Europeans, have shown themselves to possess nerve as well as cunning.

Their operations reached a climax on Aug. 4th, when they captured the private steamer of the Chinese Consul at Penang. Twenty-four men aboard were murdered, fifteen seriously wounded and $20,000 fell into the pirates' hands.

According to the report brought by the steamship Empress, of China, the Consul's steamer left Tolok, Semawe, July 31, at 5 o'clock, and three hours later one of a gang of twelve Achenese, who had enbarked as passengers, asked the man at the wheel if they were than passing Simpang Olim. Receiving an affirmative answer the Achenese, who was armed with a klewang, instantly cut the helmsman down, and a Mr. Alexander, of Brooklyn, standing near, shared the same fate immediately afterwards.

The Achenese than took the helm and turned the ship's head towards shore, where she grounded shortly afterwards.

A general massacre along the ship's decks followed, passengers and crew being indiscriminately slaughtered.

Captain Wood, who had been lying down in the cabin, went up as the sounds of the disturbance reached him, and was attacked and mortally wounded. He seems to have had just sufficient strength to regain his cabin and lock the door.

Chief Engineer Anchant, fortunately for him, was in the engine-room, and the Achenese called for him to come up. Having heard their cries of "Orang amok!" he removed the engine-room ladder and extinguished the lights.

Second Engineer Daptist was sleeping when the massacre began, and awoke to see his servant killed. He put out the light in his cabin, opened the door, and, by keeping quiet in the dark, saved his life.

The pirates afterwards rushed through the saloon, killing as they went, and helping themselves to cash, securing about $20,000 in American money.

They then quit the vessel in two of the ship's boats, taking with them some of the passengers, among them a Javanese Amacao two Chinese and two American women.

Finding the ship deserted Engineer Anchant came out of the engine room and fired two rockets. He then proposed that he and some others should proceed in the ship's remaining boats to get the assistance of a man-of-war. No sooner, however, was the boat loaded than eighteen passengers, who had escaped the pirates and were afraid of being left behind, rushed into the boat, causing it to sink, with the result that all were drowned.

Next morning the Dutch gunboat Madura, which had sighted the signals of distress raised by the engineer, came up and sent men to take charge of the vessel. Shortly after the gunboat steamed away, having rescued the persons aboard.

The Achenese returned drunk to renew the work of plunder, but met with such a reception from the blue-jackets that they retreated in haste, with the loss of ten of their number.

At noon the following day the steamship Graase Van Bylandt, bound from Edie to Telok, stood by and received a part of the vessel's cargo, the remainder of which was discharged on lighters.

The Dutch warship started in pursuit of the pirates, intending to inflict summary punishment.

The Achenese were regarded with suspicion when they went aboard and were searched for weapons, but in vain. It is understood now that their weapons were smuggled aboard by a woman, who carried some bedding which was not overhauled.

Mate Alexander, while going to his captain's rescue, was stabbed, and died on the the spot.

Capt. Wood's body was found in his cabin chair when the door of his room was forced by the gunboat's officers. His body and that of his mate were taken to land and buried by the officers of the Madura.

DOMESTIC TRAGEDIES.

Two Enraged Husbands and an Insane Son Bent on Murder and Suicide.

August Fiego, 420 North Park street, Elizabethport, N. J., attempted to kill his wife by cutting her in the head with a cleaver. He then cut his own throat with a butcher's knife. The woman will recover, but Fiego will probably die. The couple had quarreled and the woman had made a complaint against her husband for non-support.

WATERLOO, IND.—Samuel Deeters, a bachelor, living just east of town, who lost considerable money in the Davis Bank failure at Auburn, went violently insane and used his gun with fearful effect. He went to his mother's house near here to borrow some money. On being refused he shot her, producing a severe wound. He then set fire to her barn, burning it with its contents. Amos Bachtel and Mrs. Lowe, a married daughter, went to the rescue, and Deeters shot several times at them. Bachtel was shot through the abdomen, and died three hours later. Mrs. Lowe was severely and perhaps fatally wounded. Deeters tried to take his own life, but was frustrated.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Alonso Clark, a racehorse owner living at No. 3515 Kossuth avenue, after shooting and dangerously wounding his wife, committed suicide.

Chancellor von Caprivi will accompany Emperor William to Metz when the latter goes to that city to direct the army manoeuvers.

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

Extra Session.

SENATE.

23RD DAY.—In the Senate a joint resolution to amend the legislation relating to the election of Senators by the people was introduced by Mr. Palmer, and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. The bill to repeal the Sherman act was informally laid aside, as there were no Senators prepared or inclined to proceed with the discussion. Senator Voorhees gave notice that he would take the sense of the Senate on the question of meeting at 11 o'clock. Mr. Dolph then addressed the Senate in advocacy, of a bill heretofore introduced by him appropriating $500,000 to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to enforce the Chinese Exclusion act. After discussion by several Senators the bill was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the Senate adjourned.

24TH DAY.—In the Senate Mr. Gallinger introduced a bill giving a pensioner ninety days and an impartial hearing before suspending his pension. Mr. Butler offered an amendment to the Silver Repeal bill, providing for the repeal of the ten-per-cent. tax on state bank circulation. The Senate defeated Mr. Allen's resolution to adjourn in honor of Labor Day. Mr. Kyle offered a free-silver coinage amendment to the Silver Repeal bill. Speeches on the Repeal bill were made by Senators Cullom and Coke. A motion to adjourn was defeated, and Senator Peffer spoke in advocacy of his amendment fixing a standard for gold and silver coins.

25TH DAY.—In the Senate Mr. Stewart delivered an exhaustive speech on the silver question. Mr. Stewart occupied the floor over three and a-half hours, delivering his speech from type-written sheets, and not having finished when the Senate went into executive session by a vote of 35 to 28. The resolution changing the meeting from the hour of noon to 11 A. M was offered by Mr. Voorhees (Dem.), of Indiana. A concurrent resolution for a joint select committee on finance (seven senators and seven representatives) was introduced by Mr. Morgan (Dem.), of Alabama. Mr. Peffer introduced a bill for the department of education, and for an appropriation (in aluminum coin) of $800,000,000.

26TH DAY.—In the Senate the first two hours were occupied by Mr. Morgan (Dem.), of Alabama, in advocacy of the resolution to provide for a joint select committee on finance, and which, he avowed, was intended to supersede the finance committee of both the Senate and the House. There were ten minutes to spare after he took his seat before the Repeal bill would come up as the "unfinished business," and that interval was occupied in a somewhat acrimonious colloquy between senators in a yea and nay vote on a motion to take up the Repeal bill. The bill was taken up by a vote of 37 to 21, and Mr. Morgan's resolution went to the calendar, from which it can only be taken on a motion, and by a majority vote. The remainder of the day was consumed by Mr. Stewart (Rep.), of Nebraska, in continuation of the speech on which he had spent four hours of yesterday's session.

27TH DAY.—Mr. Stewart yielded the floor to Mr. Walthall, who made a speech in favor of bimetallism. Mr. Stewart closed his speech against the bill repealing the Sherman law. Mr. Daniel gave notice he would address the Senate Thursday next. Mr. Platt suggested an earlier day than that chosen by Mr. Daniels, as Senators hoped to have a vote on the repeal bill before that day.

28TH DAY.—In the Senate Mr. Faulkner, of West Virginia, spoke in favor of the repeal of the Sherman silver-purchase act. He was followed by Mr. Turpie, of Indiana, in favor of the principal bimetallism. Mr. Hale, of Maine, complained of the waste of time considering the bill, which elicted a sharp rejoinder from Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana.

HOUSE.

23RD DAY.—In the House consideration of the new code of rules was resumed. When the House adjourned it was until Wednesday next.

24TH DAY.—The House of Representatives was not in session today.

25TH DAY.—The House of Representatives was not in session to-day.

26TH DAY.—The House adopted the code of rules which will govern it during the Fifty-third Congress, subject to the decision of the Committee on Rules, which, under the rules, has an almost absolute power to direct the business of that body. The rules vary but little from those that controlled the Fifty-second Congress. When first reported they contained one radical change, and re-enacted the clause which permits one hundred members to constitute a quorum in committee of the whole. The pressure brought against it on the Democratic side proved too powerful, and the committee, gracefully yielding, surrendered their point, and the clause was stricken out. After agreeing to the rules the House, at 3.50, adjourned until Saturday.

27TH DAY.—The House of Representatives was not in session to-day.

28TH DAY.—The House of Representatives was not in session to-day.

CABLE SPARKS.

Prince Bismarck complains of the rheumatism.

SEVERE forest fires are raging in various parts of France.

THE Czar of Russia is upon a visit to the King of Denmark.

THE funeral of Duke Ernst was largely attended by German royalty.

THE Austrian estimate of the world's grain production was issued yesterday.

POISONOUS fungi eaten for food has resulted in the death of ten persons in Lichtenstein.

MORE than 200 persons have been poisoned by eating koumirs at a summer resort village in the Caucasus.

THE mutinous Arabs at Kismayoo have been subdued by marines from the British warship Blanche.

A FIRE on Euston road, London, burned several buildings, and destroyed property valued at $400,000.

CHOLERA cases in Berlin and Vienna have been traced to the use of water from the rivers Spree and Danube

Lieutenant Axt stormed the fortified camp of Sultan Meli, at Kilima-Njaro. Four of his men were killed and 24 wounded.

Two hundred people were made homeless by a fire in Marseilles, which caused damage to the amount of 2,000,000 francs.

IT is reported from Buda Pest that a change is imminent in the Bavarian constitution which will involve the proclaiming of Prince Luitpold as King of Bavaria.

A MOB of ignorant Roumanians attacked the men who were carrying cholera patients to the hospitals, believing that the doctors killed the patients.

Lord George Hamilton said in the House of Commons that English supremacy of the seas would vanish in three years unless more new warships should be built.

THE French envoy has threatened to order the gunboats to return to Bangkok unless the new demands made upon the Siamese government shall be complied with immediately. The foreign residents are indignant that France should ignore the ultimatum. The French troops at Chantaboon are now entrenching their position.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned from Various Parts of the State

H. F. Ashton finished his testimony in the case of the Westinghouse Electric Company, against the General Electric Company on trial at Pittsburg.

Thomas F. McQuillan, of Chester, committed suicide at the Elwin Race Track, near Media.

Mrs. Mary Strawhacker and her two daughters, Anna and Emma, of New Castle, are accused of causing the death of Harry Masonheimer, 18 years old.

John Happ, of Pottsville, was found dead in his room with a bullet hole in his head.

The family of Jacob Stewart, of Minocaco, Berks county, were all taken violently ill and exhibited symptoms of poisoning. Though the condition of none of them was dangerous they suffered severely.

They are all much prostrated and nervous. This is the fourth time within a few months that they have been poisoned. So fearful are they of a recurrence that they are almost afraid to eat and drink.

The Lehigh Valley Reformed Pastoral Association met at the College for Women in Allentown. There was a good attendance Rev. J. F. Delong, of West Bethlehem read a paper on "Ancient Liturgies," which was fully discussed by those present.

The third annual re-union of Lutherans, irrespective of synodical relations, was held at Susquehanna Heights. Addresses was delivered by David A. Day, D. D., of Monrovia, Africa: Rev. L. B. Wolf, of India: W. C. Gilmore, Esq., of Williamsport, and C. S. Albert, D. D., of Baltimore Md.

Congressman Sibley, of Pennsylvania, and Bryan, of Nebraska, addressed the Patrons of Husbandry at Williams Grove on finance and tariff questions. Twenty thousand people attended,

The police at Pittsburg refuse to return $2800 to John W. Riley, of Philadelphia. Riley had the money sewed in his coat when arrested for intoxication, and the police allege that it is part of $4500 obtained from New York banks by forgery.

According to the statement of State Treasurer Morrison, Pennsylvania's cash now on deposit in the several banks amounts to $8,218,372.23. Of this amount Philadelphia banks hold $4,792,896.50.

A committee of Pittsburg glass manufacturers will appear before the ways and Means Committees in Washington and request that no changes be made in the tariff on glassware.

Officers are searching for John Fitch, who is accused of buncoing a farmer named William Bolich, of Taylorsville, out of $1000. Fitch is said to be one of the most slippery and shrewdest of his kind. He represented to Farmer Bolich that he wanted to purchase his farm and offered him $4000. He showed him a box which he said contained $5000 in securities and induced Bolich to pay him $1000 in cash, which was borrowed from among the farmer's neighbors. Fitch then gave him the box and drove off. When Bolich opened the box he found that it contained nothing but bark and some corks. Bolich is well advanced in years and will have to mortgage his farm in order to pay back the borrowed money. Fitch is also wanted for stealing a horse from D. K. Maurer, of Ashland.

AT Pittsburg H. F. Ashton continued his testimony for the plaintiffs in the suit of the Westinghouse Electric Company against the General Electric Company. He said Mr. Mead, of the General Electric Company, furnished the code by means of which they corresponded with him.

THE Democrats of Lackawanna county, in convention at Scranton, adopted resolutions declaring in favor of the enactment of State and national loans to encourage home industries. A complete county ticket was nominated.

THE fire in the Pettibone mine which started two months ago by an explosion, has been extinguished.

THE trial of the officers of the General Electric Company on the charge of conspiracy and larceny, preferred by the Westinghouse Company, began at Pittsburg. H. F. Ashton gave damaging evidence against the accused.

HUNDREDS of workmen were given employment in the mills in Pittsburg and vicinity. There was but little trouble at the works of the Oliver Iron and Steel Company and the mills resumed with a full force of employees.

JOHN N. Wabin, convicted at Bellefonte of causing the death of Mrs. Mary Winkelman, was given five years in the Western Penitentiary.

ANNIE Gross, daughter of Louis Gross, of Shamokin, died from the effects of a quantity of powdered soap which the servant had mixed in the infant's soup, under the impression that it was sugar. The little girl lived for several days in great agony.

WILLIAM Scanlan, of Robinson's Patch, aged 24, was struck by a Lehigh Valley engine above town and instantly killed.

JOHN Yancovitch, aged 32, was fatally and Frank O'Mara, aged 29, very badly injured by a fall of coal at North Mahanoy Colliery.

MANASSES Sacks, an aged and well-known stonemason and builder, of Quakertown, fell from a house which he was having torn down and was fatally injured.

BURGLARS entered the office of the Seigfried's Manufacturing Company, at Siegfried's Bridge, and blew open the safe with dynamite, but secured nothing of value.

WILSON HARING, the post-master at Upper Blacks Eddy, who was bitten by a mad dog has gone to the Pasteur Institute, New York, to have the wound treated.

OFFICERS raided the speak-easy kept by John F. Gallagher, Mrs. Thomas Moran and Charles Moran, of the Delaware Cass Township, and arrested the proprietors. They were held in $500 bail each for court.

AWARDED A FORTUNE.

An Almshouse Inmate Wins a $70,000 Suit at Norfolk.

Mrs. Amanda C. Ribble, an inmate of the almshouse in Richmond, Va., won a suit in Corporation Court awarding her real estate valued at $70,000.

Mrs. Ribble has been an inmate of the almshouse constantly since May 23, 1891. This suit was for the possession of real estate near Norfolk city and has been in the courts for several years.

ELEVEN KILLED.

A Terrible Railroad Collision in Indiana.

MANY BADLY INJURED.

Express and Accommodation Trains Crash Together—The Baggage and Smoking Cars Ground to Pieces—A Dispute as to the Cause.

A head-on collision between the Valparaiso accommodation train on the Chicago, Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Railway and an eastbound passenger train on the Pan-Handle, or Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway, killed eleven persons and injured as many more. The collision occurred at 9.30 A. M. in the "L" running from the main line, just south of Colehour to East Hammond, Ind., at the point of a curve and in the sparsely settled locality. The baggage and smoking cars of the east-bound passenger train was ground to pieces, and from them most of the injured and killed were taken.

The removal of the scene of the wreck from immediate police and surgical aid made the calamity a most distressing one, and it was more than an hour before the first of those rescued, pained and bleeding could be carried to houses in Colehour and South Chicago for treatment. Physicians were summoned from the latter place and engines were hastily prepared and rushed to the scene of the wreck.

DISPUTE ABOUT ORDERS

There is a dispute between the operator at Colehour and the general office of the road in the city as to what the train orders were, each trying to fasten the blame upon the other. The operator at Colehour is A. R. Kennedy. Railroad men at the scene of the wreck say that Kennedy's orders were to hold train No. 12, the wrecked Louisville train, until No. 42, the milk train, had passed. A brakeman on the Pan Handle train said the train left the city on time and stopped at Colehour for orders, and none being received, it started again without instructions.

THE FIREMAN'S STATEMENT.

Fireman Keeler, of the accommodation train, who escaped with Engineer Hart by jumping, remained at the scene of the accident aiding in rescuing the injured. He said: "As we rounded the curve I saw the Pan Handle train ahead of us. A collision seemed unavoidable. I called to Engineer Hart to put on brakes and open the sandbox. He threw over the lever and the train jumped up and down under the attempt at checking the speed. We had too much head way, however, to avoid a collision, and as we neared the passenger train Hart and I jumped. We escaped without injury.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

GRAIN, ETC.			
FLOUR—Balto. Best Pat.	$ 4 35	@	$ 4 40
High Grade Extra	3 60		3 65
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	67		69
CORN—No. 2 White	50		51
OATS—Southern & Penn.	31		34
Western White	33		35
RYE—No. 2	52		54
HAY—Choice Timothy	14 50		15 00
Good to Prime	13 50		14 00
STRAW—Rye in car lds.	10 00		10 50
Wheat Blocks	5 50		6 00
Oat Blocks	7 50		8 00
CANNED GOODS			
TOMATOES—Stnd. No. 3	90	@	$ 95
No. 2	70		75
PEAS—Standards	1 20		1 60
Seconds			1 00
CORN—Dry Pack			1 00
Moist			90
HIDES.			
CITY STEERS	$ 5	@	$ 5¼
City Cows	4		4½
Southern No. 2	5¼		5¾
POTATOES & VEGETABLES.			
POTATOES—Burbanks	$ 70	@	$ 80
ONIONS	90		95
Yams	4 00		4 50
PROVISIONS.			
HOGS PRODUCTS—shds.	8¾	@	$ 9
Clear ribsides	9		9¼
Hams	13¼		13½
Mess Pork, per bar			17 00
LARD—Crude			9¼
Best refined			10¼
BUTTER.			
BUTTER—Fine Crmy	$ 26	@	$ 27
Under fine	24		25
Roll	23		24
CHEESE.			
CHEESE—N. Y. Factory	$ 10	@	$ 10¼
N. Y. flats	10¼		10¾
Skim Cheese	6		8
EGGS.			
EGGS—State	$ 15	@	$ 16
North Carolina	14		15
POULTRY.			
CHICKENS—Hens	$ 12	@	$ 12½
Ducks, per lb	10		11
TOBACCO.			
TOBACCO—Md. Infer's	$ 1 50	@	$ 1 50
Sound common	3 00		4 00
Middling	6 00		8 00
Fancy	12 00		13 00
LIVE STOCK.			
BEEF—Best Beeves	$ 4 60	@	$ 4 75
Good to Fair	4 00		4 50
SHEEP	2 50		3 75
Hogs	6 50		6 60
FURS AND SKINS.			
MUSKRAT	$ 10	@	11
Raccoon	40		45
Red Fox	—		1 00
Skunk Black	—		80
Opossum	22		23
Mink	—		80
Otter	—		6 00

NEW YORK.

FLOUR—Southern	$ 3 15	@	$ 4 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	70¼		70¼
RYE—Western	60		62
CORN—No. 2	47¾		47¾
OATS—No. 3	31		31¾
BUTTER—State	17		25
EGGS—State	18		19
CHEESE—State	8¾		9¼

PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR—Southern	$ 3 60	@	$ 4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	68¼		68¼
CORN—No. 3	47¾		48¾
OATS—N. 2	34		35
BUTTER—State	29		33
EGGS—Penns. ft	17		17¼

PEOPLE AND EVENTS.

COUNT TOLSTOI has just finished an inquiry into social matters, which is to be published soon in England.

Professor Charles Carroll Everett, of the Harvard Divinity School, will represent the University at the ceremonies attending the opening of Manchester new college, Oxford. It takes place next October.

THE French were slow to take to bicycling, but now that they have done so they are making up for lost time. Their latest development of the craze was a cycling wedding party of fifteen persons, who rode from Paris to a church in Montmartre. After the ceremony the party remounted their wheels and rode of to Enghien, where the wedding breakfast was spread.

EDWARD M. GREENE, of San Francisco, has designed a novelty for the mid-winter fair to be held in that city, which he hopes will rival the Eiffel tower and the Ferris wheel. It is a colossal statue of Justice, 150 feet high, supporting an immense pair of scales, the extremities of which are cars holding 150 people each. The beam is a truss, 300 feet long, oscillating like a walking beam, thus lifting the cars to the height of 350 feet.

IT is not generally known that the inscriptions upon the pedestyle in the "court of honor" at the World's Fair were prepared by President Eliot, of Harvard University. There are twelve of them, and it was the first intention to have them in latin, but Professor Wm. G. Hale, of the Latin department of the University of Chicago, gave the wise counsel that they be in English, whereupon Mr. Millet intrusted the preparation of them to Mr. Eliot.

THE Infanta Eulalia stayed about three weeks in London before she departed for the watering place Royat, and lived in the strictest retirement in a furnished house in Westbourne terrace. After a cure of about three weeks at Royat the Infanta will return to England in semi-state to visit the Queen and several members of the Orleans family. Meanwhile her little sons are staying with their governess, the widow of an English officer.

THE young ladies who have been selected as the loviest of their sex in their several States to take part in the tableaux at the Confederate Veterans' reunion in Birmingham, Ala., in September, are Miss Elizabeth Clarke, of Virginia; Miss Kate Cantwell, of North Carolina; Miss Sarah Simrall, of Kentucky; Miss Nellie Fewell, of Mississippi; Miss Elizabeth Pasco, of Florida; Miss Meta Orr Jackson, of Tennessee; Miss Lily McKee, of Arkansas; Miss Carrie Toney Cochran, of Alabama; Miss Caroline Gordon, of Georgia, and Miss Lena Laurenz Chisholm, of South Carolina.

SWUNG OFF FOR CRIMES.

Seven Executions for Murder and Arson in South Carolina.

George S. Turner, a white man, who killed his brother-in-law four years ago, was hung at Spartanburg. He was highly connected and was one of the richest men in Spartenburg. He made no statement. Up to the time of the killing he was an infidel, but he became converted a few weeks ago.

LAURENS, S. C.—John Ferguson, Wade Cannon and George Bowers, all colored were hanged at one o'clock in the out-building of the county jail yard. Ferguson was convicted of wife murder at last court, and Cannon and Bowers of arson Ferguson was neatly dressed and walked with a sprightly step to the gallows, acknowledged his guilt and said he was ready to die. Cannon and Bowers protested their innocence to the last, stating that their former confession was made through fear. A colored minister held devotions at the gallows. Precisely at 1 the drop fell.

Rev. G. T. Jennings, convicted at the same court of infanticide, had his sentence suspended by appeal to supreme court.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Henry Ewing and Oscar Johnson were hanged at Mount Pleasant—both colored. Ewing shot and killed another colored man last May. Johnson butchered Mr. and Mrs. Twitman at Lincolnville last March.

He was evidently a lunatic, although the jury that tried him pronounced him sane. In hanging him the rope broke and another had to be produced.

BERKLEY, S. C.—Isaac Johnson was hanged here for the killing of Henry Weltman (white) and his wife. Henry Ewing was also hanged for killing a man in a quarrel about the latter's wife.

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES

August Jacobsson, the sixteenth victim of the wreck on the Long Island Railroad, died in Long Island City. Of the 16 injured five are still in a critical condition.

A severe hail storm, accompanied by a violent electrical disturbance, passed over Rome, New York. Thousands of windows were broken, stores were flooded and fruit crops were destroyed.

IN Harper county, Kansas, a five-year-old child discharged a shot gun which had been left within its reach. The mother, Mrs. Frank Oliver, and her two-year old baby were fatally injured.

Two trains on the Harlem Railroad ran into each other near Brewsters, New York, and both engines and a passenger car were wrecked. Four persons were killed and three injured. Three of the killed were trainmen, the other was Nellie Reed, aged 19, of Brewsters.

THE yacht Alpha capsized near Elm Point, Lake Champlain, and Captain G. P. Witherbee, Willie Breadner, Whitman Bush and persons named Gildea and Joubert were drowned. The boat sank about a third of a mile from the shore in 20 feet of water. Joseph LeBarge swam ashore.

A FIRE started in the station of the Rockaway Beach Railway, at Rockaway Beach, Long Island, the occupants of the building escaping with difficulty. The flames were carried by the wind, and Datz's hotel, Louis Reynold's hotel and the new Seaside House, all new structures, were destroyed. The fire was finally extinguished by heavy rain.

General Manager Reynolds, of the Long Island Railroad Company, made public a statement as to the responsibility for the fatal collision at midnight. He contends that the disaster was one which no amount of foresight on the part of the company could have prevented.

THE DEAD LOVER

A ROUMANIAN FOLK SONG.

He whom I loved so well
Is in his long, long sleep;
Yet I lament him not,
For he told me not to weep.

More dear to him the grav
Than I could ever be;
For though I go to him,
He does not come to me.

I envy not the grave
What yesterday was mine
But bow my head and say,
Keep him for he is thine.

But keep not, grave, my youth,
Which cannot profit thee;
My smile and my light step—
O give them back to me!

But the grave answered, No;
For these things still are dear,
Since he, deprived of them,
Would be too lonely here.

Then to the dead I pray:
Restore my youth to me,
That when we meet again
I be not old to thee.

But he hears nor sees,
For his eyes like mine are dim;
So to his grave I come,
To get them back from him.

For only in the grave
Are tears no longer shed,
And the living happy made
Besides the happy dead.

—[R. H. Stoddard, in Harper's Magazine.

JACK WATSON'S EXPERIENCE.

Jack Watson drank heavily while he was in college, but we called him a good fellow. After he left college he began to drink heavily and to be a good fellow, but we called him a drunkard. When he was 25 years old I looked upon him as a lost man. I believed that he would be a mere sot at 30, and that he would die miserably before he was 35.

We lost each other for some years and then, after a chance meeting in New York, I dined with him most happily in the comfort of his home and in the light of a beautiful woman's eyes. When the light was withdrawn and we were left to dim the remaining illumination with a haze of tobacco smoke, I fell into the deep thought upon the agreeable failure of my prophecy. What had saved Jack? I might have said it was his marriage, but I knew that he had fallen into the depths again soon after. Hearing that report, I had pitied her exceedingly, and had thought the worst of Jack. Yet I could not doubt that he was at last in the sure way. Knowing him so well I felt that some surprising incident must have changed the course of his life, and my curiosity craved the story.

"I know what you're thinking about," said he. "You're wondering why I am here instead of being in the gutter."

"Oh, no, Jack," said I, "nothing of the sort. I always knew you'd come out all right. You drank a little at one time, of course, but—"

"No, I didn't, said Jack. I never drank a little. I drank a barrel. Moderation wasn't in me. I was a drunkard. I lived the life of a drunkard. I died the death of drunkard.

"Metaphorically?"

"Literally. That may sound absurd but it is only the truth. Nothing but death could save me."

"Not even—"

"No; not even Alice."

His eyes filled with tears of tenderness at the mention of his wife's name.

"I was never so wrong headed," he continued, as to suppose that a man can be saved by love alone. Any person who has had experience in such matters knows that an added motive for sobriety is an added temptation to the drunkard. You see a man marry and keep sober for a while. Then you see him take a drink again. You say it is because his love has waned with the honeymoon. It's no such thing. At first he does not drink because the novelty of the situation keeps his mind off the subject. Marriage seems like a great vacation from the dullness of life. And then love grows stronger until he begins to realize what it is. The preciousness of his possession reveals itself to him. He who has more than his due is never free from fear. What if he lose her? He reviews the dangers. In the front rank of them he sees his appetite. And that is the end of him. As soon as he knows that it will be absolutely fatal for him to touch a drop of liquor, he is certain to do it. That was my experience; and my sin was the greater because I knew it all beforehand."

"Yet you escaped the consequence."

"No: it killed me, as I have already said. I will tell you the story. You can make a farce comedy or a tragedy out of it, just as you like. It was a ghastly joke. Mother nature is the grimmest practical joker, after all, and this is the way she played it on me. But first I must let you into the mysteries of our early housekeeping. The details seem trivial but they contributed to final catastrophe.

"I began with the usual drunkard's balance—on the wrong side of the books. We took a flat in that long row I pointed out to you as we came up town on the L. Our furniture we procured on the installment plan. It was not luxurious, of course, but you should have seen how pretty a home Alice made with it. There were weekly payments to be met; and for a month or more the rising sun and I were equal models of punctuality. Then I let it go for a week. Nothing happened. I was somewhat surprised at that, for my contract with the dealer had been more binding than the shackels of Israel in Egypt. Another week slipped by, and another. Various causes reduced our funds to a low ebb. Presently I owed $40. A polite collector came. I promised immediate settlement, and he departed. I was to receive my monthly check from the Philadelphia office in a few days, and I relied upon that. Something delayed it. I borrowed $50 from John Ennis, and, as he gave me the cash he looked at me in a peculiar way.

"'He thinks I'll go off on a spree and spend this money,' said I to myself, and then I added 'Great heavens, what if I should.'

"It seems absurd to be sentimental about a few sticks of furniture, but when a man is newly married and has a home for the first time in ten years, he may be pardoned for an excessive anxiety to keep it undisturbed. That anxiety was, of course, my chief danger. The drunkard is always on the edge of a precipice, and if he looks down he will cast himself into the depths. It is the same, perhaps, with all moral perils: they have a fascination. I looked down that day and was dragged over the brink.

"That was the beginning of such degradation as I could not name to any man but a true friend. The poverty which drunkenness entails is not nearly the worst of it, and yet that alone is heart rending to endure or to look back upon. What Alice suffered doubtless I do not even know. How she unfailingly forgave the Angel of the Book must have recorded in words we have not learned on earth. Through it all I think her principal anxiety was to preserve our home.

"I will not weary you with the story of her struggles. There is nothing so mean as money, and the less you have of it the meaner it is. One can reap a fortune at arm's length, but a few pennies will sneak into an intimacy with their owner which will desperately assail his self-respect. May Heaven forgive the man who will not guard his wife from that, if he can; and I could, but did not, for the sake of my appetite.

"At last there came to me a day like that when I borrowed the money from Ennis, only far more serious. It was Wednesday, and the polite collector had mentioned Friday—the day when men are hanged—as the probable occasion of a humiliating experience for me. After many heartbreaking disappointments I raised the necessary amount. I had preserved my connection with Allen & Graves, and was still in charge of their New York office, but my position was in jeopardy because of my habits, and my salary was overdrawn and squandered. I borrowed that money of one of our customers, Andy Playson. You know him. He said that he wanted to 'talk business.' Andy cannot talk business comfortably except in a liquor saloon. The demon inside me welcomed him as a friend. Here was certainly an excuse. It was a matter of business to preserve my friendly relations with Andy.

"The next thing I remember distinctly is opening my eyes in total darkness. I thought at first I was blind. How long it took me to discover where I was I am unable to say. In reality I was lying in the little vestibule of my office. I got upon my feet, opened the inner door and turned on the electric light. My watch had stopped, but from the window I could see the illuminated dial in the tower of City Hall. It was nearly midnight.

"But what midnight? I had no idea whether I had been unconscious three days or a month. My mind was so stupefied that I could not ascertain the date of any of the ways which would have suggested themselves to me in my normal condition. There was a newspaper on my desk. My eyes rested upon it without intent, but at least one word seemed to detach itself from the page. It was the day of the week in the date line of the paper and that day was Friday; then it was already too late.

"There was a pistol in the drawer of my desk, and, somehow, though my hands trembled so that I could hardly hold a key, I managed to open the lock and at last to secure the weapon. Yet it it seemed an idle and cowardly thing to do, to die without a struggle, to accept the consequences of my fall as final. I put the pistol into my pocket and hastened from the office. But one thought was in my mind, to learn the worst at once. She would forgive me certainly. Even a brother can claim seventy times seven, and I with a far more potent right would plead again. This fall should be my last.

"It seemed I was at home as if by magic. The key turned in the street door. I climed the dark stairs and came to the third landing breathless with my haste. The small key turned in the lock but the door did not open. There was nothing alarming about that; Alice often used the second lock to make herself more secure.

"Alice!" I called, and shook the door. There was no response. I listened. Surely there was a confused sound within, a murmur as of the weeping of one who is exhausted with the shedding of tears. It was almost a relief to find that she was there. We had no friends to whom she could go in an emergency, but if the rooms were bare she might have taken refuge even with comparative strangers. I spoke her name again. It seemed as if the noise within ceased. I thought that she was coming to the door, but she did not. Certainly she had heard me.

"Did she deliberately exclude me? Had she learned of my debauch? Had I been guilty of something more disgraceful than drunkenness? In the darkness which concealed the last three days what madness and folly lay, forgotten but irrevocably written in my past? But perhaps she was asleep. I made a loud noise at the door, as loud as I dared, fearing to let the other inmates in the house know of my disgrace. There was no answer.

"Confused, alarmed, and utterly sick at heart, I sank down upon the floor and sat there leaning against the wall, I do not know how long. At times I felt resentment against her, and then I excused my own fault with weak arguments; again, I fell into abject pleading, with my lips almost against the door. And then, in desperation, I thought of the weapon in my pocket, and was on the brink of death. Yet through it all one idea grew stronger as the others faded; I longed to see her again. Pledges rose to my lips which no man could utter and then violate; which no woman could hear, unmoved, from one she loved.

"It came into my mind to burst the door, and I had got upon my feet to make the effort, when I was aware of the sound of some person ascending the stairs below me. I had no wish to be discovered in such plight, and so I put my back against the door and kept quite still. The hall was dark as a coffin. I did not see the man who passed, nor did he have a suspicion of my presence. He went up the stairs to the next landing and there paused. I waited for the noise of the door's closing, but it did not come. Instead, I heard a light, peculiar sound which even in my miseries aroused a faint curiosity. I remembered suddenly that the Lawrences who occupied the flat above were away from the city. What was the man doing at that door?

"I ascended the stairs noiselessly. There was a ray of light above. It came from a dark lantern in the hand of a man who kneeled before the door examining the lock. In an instand a wild and absurd thought came to me. I drew my my revolver and advanced upon this man. He heard me and turned. Enough of the light from his lantern struck upon his face to show me a picture of fright. This burglar evidently had not the courage suited to his profession.

"'Don't be alarmed," said I. "If you do what I tell you and do it promptly, I will let you go.'

"He looked at the revolver, and then he uttered a sort of growl which resolved itself at last into the words 'What do you want?'

"With my left hand I struck a match and lit the gas in the hall in order to have light enough to shoot by. "Come with me," I said, and made him go down the flight of stairs carrying his tools with him.

"Now," said I, "you have nippers in that little bag. Turn the key in this lock." He did it, for he had no choice. I assured myself that the door could be opened with the small latch key. My heart beat like a trip hammer. I had no voice to tell the burglar he might go. I waved my hand and he vanished in a second. Then I entered.

"The hall was bare; no curtains hung before the parlor door. The windows stared at me. Enough light shown in from the street to show a room absolutely empty. My wife's name came from my lips in a tone such as a man may use when he pleads for mercy in the face of death and has no hope.

"I raised the pistol, which was still in my hand, and then I whispered to myself, 'Not here.' Even the bare walls, I thought, retained some sacred memory of her which stayed my hand. That room, I said, had to me the one chance of my life; and I had thrown it away; but I would not die there. I would at least hide my disgrace from the eye of mecenary curiosity. I wished no such epitaph as the papers would be likely to give me.

"As for death itself it had already come. When I turned to leave that room there was upon me the peace which is the reward of the good man and the pardon of the evil doer—the common lot of us all. If there had been any hope in my soul that I could ever make amends to her I would have lived in torment if necessary to do it. But I had utterly despaired of myself.

"I tell you, Harry, I was dead when I left that room. The function of locomotion was all that distinguished me from one who had passed through the great change. My mind had ceased to exist and my heart to suffer. Doubtless muscular energy of my frame would have carried me to the actual physical consummation of suicide; but mentally I had died of despair and degradation.

"I passed down the stairs, opened and closed the outside door and stood upon the step. In the sky was the glimmer of dawn. The physical sense which yet survived in me perceived it and was more weary of living at the sign of reviving life and tumult and struggling. The soul was gone and the body was impatient for dissolution.

"And yet the habits of this life persist strangely in the body. What do you suppose, Harry, that this present shell of my spirit did when I ceased to direct it?"

I shook my head.

"Well, sir, it walked fifty-six feet to the left—the width of two city lots—turned to the left again and entered a house. It mounted two flights of stairs, opened a door, and walked into a pretty little parlor. Then it passed into a room where a dim light burned and a woman lay asleep with one white arm stretched out as if it to greet a man whom she loved. My bodily eyes saw that, and then my soul came back. I fell upon my knees beside that bed and covered the white hand with kisses.

"That's the story, Harry. The soul when it came back to me was better than before. It can resist temptation; it can do its own will, being no more the slave of that witch who poisoned my blood centuries ago, perhaps; and above all, it can love without fear, being now sufficiently in harmony with what it loves to feel secure."

"Of course you don't need to be told that it wasn't Saturday morning," he continued. "That paper in my office was almost a week old. I had been unconscious from drink not more than six hours. As for my getting into the wrong house, I discovered the next day that the man who built that block of flats got his locks and keys cheaper by having them all alike. One of the reasons why we moved out; and yet I forgive him for his parsimony. Indeed, I bless him for it. Otherwise I might not have died, and if I had not died I could not have lived the new life."—Charles W. Hooke, in Brooklyn Times.

Man as a Mageat.

The old-time superstitious belief that human beings should sleep with their heads toward the north is now believed to be based upon a scientific principle. Some French savants have made experiments upon the body of a criminal who had suffered death, and these tests go to prove that each human body is in itself an electric battery, one electrode being represented by the head and the other by the feet. The body of the subject upon which the queer experiments mentioned above were made was taken immediately after death and placed upon a pivotal board, free to move in any direction.

After some little vacillation the head portion turned toward the north and remained there stationary. One of the experimenters took hold of the pivot and turned it so that the head pointed south, but upon being freed it almost immediately resumed the first-named position—turned until the head pointed north. To prove that this was neither accident nor coincident upon muscular twitching, as some had suggested, the board was repeatedly turned half around and then freed, but always with similar results.

BILLINGSGATE.

A Description of the Most Famous Fish Market of London.

Billingsgate fish market is the best abused institution in London, and yet its sturdy health is unimpaired. Hundreds of years have passed since this was first declared a free and open market. To-day 10,000,000 people are dependent on it for their fish supply, and the combined efforts of its enemies, from the Royal Commission downward, do not seem to be able to effect any radical change in its condition or conduct. Men of experience in the fish trade confidently declare that it can never be removed from its traditional home.

The average cost at Billingsgate of all except the rarest kind of fish is a fraction of over one penny a pound. It has gained in value ere it reaches the consumer 800 per cent. The process of this remarkable growth is inexplicable, but the consumer has an obvious remedy. By the grace of his deceased majesty King William III. any person can visit Billingsgate and buy his own fish. Let us describe the process.

The laggard sightseer who lets midday overtake him before he seeks the famous fish market will find it dirty, malodorous, foresaken to the scavengers, who sluice and swill its remotest corners in a vigorous way that bodes ill for trespassers. To see Billingsgate at its best one must be up betimes, while the streets are dim and silent.

At 5 o'clock the market opens, and from either side the steamships and the wagons bring their finny freight into Billingsgate, which at this moment presents a vivid picture of industry. A thousand porters run to and fro, till the 200 rough stalls that fill the floor space begin to groan beneath the weight of turpot, brill, soles, John Dory, mullet, plaice, haddock, cod, skate, roker, whiting, sturgeon, hoke, dabs, thornback and gurnard, according to the season. The work of the fish porters is extremely arduous, but well paid as such work goes. A porter earns as much as 10 shillings for his few hours' toil. Fish porters are as a rule rough fellows and free drinkers.

In round numbers 100,000 tons of fish pass through Billingsgate each year, about two-thirds of this aggregate arriving by land and one-quarter by water. The chief source of the fish supply is the North Sea, which specialists declare to be inexhaustible. The trade is carried on by boats or smacks working in fleets on the Dagger bank or off the German coast, and also by boats fishing singly nearer home, which return at short intervals to port, say to Grimsby or Yarmouth, whence their fish is conveyed by train to Billingsgate.

Fish that arrives by land is usually consigned direct to commission agents. They in turn sell it by private contract to the "bommarees" or middlemen, who break up the ninety-pound packages into smaller lots to suit the needs of their customers, ranging from the West-end fishmonger to the East-end coster.

The second channel of the Billingsgate trade, the river, is different in its methods. The fleet that fish the North Sea are away from house for weeks and even months together. Fast steamships wait on them from time to time and bring their catch to London, the voyage out and home taking about seven days. Two such steamships arrive in the Thames most mornings, the fish they bring being generally sold at auction by the appointed agents of the fishing companies. Round the auctioneer and his clerk a thick ring of "bommarees" presses.

The rapid bidding is to a layman unintelligible, but apparently very clear to the bommarees, who acquire all the fish up at auction in an incredibly short space of time, and then put it through the same process of retailment as the land borne fish. The rapidity by which sales by auction are effected may be gathered from the fact that a shipload of 3,000 trunks of fish is disposed of, generally by single trunks, in less than three hours, the prices recorded being the prices current of the whole market.

So fish comes to its ultimate consumer through five hands—those of the fisherman, the carrier, the salesman, the bommaree and the final retailer.—[London Black and White.

Trained Machinists.

There are plenty of men who will, by the impression carried through a pair of calipers and the fingers' ends, determine, within a very small percentage, the amount of pressure which shall be required to be exerted by a hydraulic press in order to force on to its shaft an engine crank or a locomotive driving wheel; a measurement in which a thousandth part of an inch variation in diameter causes much more variation in pressure than is permissible.

Indeed, on some kinds of work done in the machine shops, a thousandth of an inch has now become the most commonly employed unit of measurement; a unit which is divided and subdivided into at least ten parts in order to express the degree of refinement arrived at. This, of course, far surpasses the frequently mentioned but supposedly superfluous hair-splitting operation, since an ordinary human hair is about two and a half thousandths of an inch in diameter.

The paper upon which this page is printed is about three-thousandths of an inch thick, and one ten-thousandth part of an inch is therefore one-thirtieth the thickness of this sheet. Considerably smaller variations of size can be detected by the trained sense of touch, or rather by the variation in resistance of a pair of calipers passed over the work, and it is even possible for the sense of magnitude and the sensitiveness of the finger ends in relation to it, to be so highly developed as to detect unaided, and by merely rolling a small steel ball between the thumb and finger, a variation from true sphericity amounting to 1-12,500 of an inch, or about one thirty-seventh part of the thickness of the paper of this page, Ambrose Webster, a machinist of Waltham, whose business is the making of machinery and tools for watch manufacture, having demonstrated his ability to do this.—[Scribner's Magazine.

Sea-green crepe sewn with tiny pink blooms forms a fascinating neck ruff.

FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS.

THE BABY'S RIDE.

K-jiggity-jig goes old roan Prig
When baby rides out with Ned;
K-thumpity-thump, with a bounce and a bump,
Till his dear little face gets red.
K-lollopy-lolly, O hie away, Dolly,
You sleekest and fattest of bays!
Now baby is grinning at such a fine spinning
With mamma alone in the chaise.
—[Babyland.

THE MAN-FACED CRAB.

One of the most singular-looking creatures that ever walked the earth, or swam "the waters under the earth," is the world-famous man-faced crab of Japan.

Its body is hardly an inch in length, yet the head is fitted with a face which is the perfect counterpart of a Chinese coolie—a veritable missing link, with eyes, nose and mouth all clearly defined. This curious and uncanny creature, besides the great likeness it bears to a human being in the face, is provided with two legs which seem to grow from the top of its head and hang down over the sides of its face.

Besides these legs, two feelers, each about an inch in length, grow from the chin of the animal, looking for all the world like a forked beard. These man-faced crabs fairly swarm in the inland seas of Japan.

THE PROUD COW.

There was once a cow who was very highly prized by her mistress. She had a fine meadow to herself, and was so petted that she became very proud. She thought no other animal good enough to look at her. There were some sheep in the next field who watched her over the hedge, and this made the cow very angry.

"Every night when we pass each other on the bridge going home that biggest sheep has the impudence to stare at me in a most unpleasant manner," said the proud cow to herself. "I wish I could find some way to punish her."

She thought about the rude sheep all day, and that night pondered how she might resent her familiarity.

The next morning as she crossed the bridge she noticed that the broad central plank hung loose. It was only held in place by a beam under the middle of it, and the ends hung loose over the water.

"Ha! ha!" thought the cow. "I have it! When that vulgar creature crosses here to-night I'll wait until she steps on one end of that plank. Then I'll step on the other, and, being so much heavier, I can easily toss her up into the air and down into the water."

So when night came and it was time to go home the cow waited at one end of the bridge until the sheep began to cross at the other. The rude sheep came first. When the sheep stepped upon one end of the plank the proud cow, eager for revenge, jumped on the other.

And then—what happened?

Suppose some unkind big boy put a helpless little fellow on one end of a see-saw intending to toss him into the air when he jumped on the other end himself. What would happen first when he jumped on?—[New York World.

SOME NATURAL HISTORY.

Tigers, leopards and jaguars all belong to the same family. It is generally supposed tigers cannot be tamed, but they can, just as easily as the lion. The tigers' skin is so like in color the long jungle grass amongst which it lives that it is not always easy to distinguish the animal.

The leopard is found in Africa, India, the Indian islands and Java. They live a great deal on trees, and on that account are called "tree-tigers" by the natives. They can spring from one limb to another with the greatest agility.

The panther, which is really the same animal as the leopard, is very fond of perfumes, especially lavender water, and by means of this has been taught to perform several tricks.

The jaguar lives in America. It is larger and stronger than the leopard, which it resembles in color. It is fond of climbing trees and can climb any tree, no matter how smooth the trunk is. It is a great hunter after monkeys. It is fond of turtles, also, and scoops out their flesh by turning them on their backs and sticking its paws between the shells. It is very fond of turtle eggs, also. Woe betide the sheepfold if a jaguar is anywhere around. It has been known to even go into water after fish, and will capture them in the shallow water by striking them out of the water with a blow of its paw.

When it captures a large animal it destroys it by leaping upon its back and twisting the head around until the neck is dislocated.

The puma, which lives in America, is also called the panther, and is much dreaded by the natives. It is of a gray color. It lives much on trees and usually lies along the branches.

The ocelot, of the tiger-cats, is a native of Mexico and Peru. It is about eighteen inches high and three feet long. It is a beautiful animal and easily tamed. It lives principally on monkeys, and resorts to the most clever tricks to catch them.

The domestic cat was formerly supposed to be the same as the wild cat, but it is a different species altogether, its tail being long and taper, while that of the wild cat is short and bushy. Cats are very fond of aromatic plants and powerful scents. If they find a musk or valerian plant in a garden they will roll over it and scratch it up until not a bit is left. Their perseverance as a mouse hunter is well known.—[New Orleans Picayune.

Forests vs. Hail Storms.

Hail storms rarely occur in well wooded countries. In the great pineries of Michigan and Wisconsin, as well as in the wooded districts of Arkansas and Georgia, a hailstorm is a novelty. In Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Illinois and other States where there are no extensive belts of timber, they are annually becoming more common. What the reason is may be hard to tell; the fact is well known.—[New York Journal.

WORLD'S FAIR.

Nearly $150,000,000 Under One Roof.

LIBERAL ARTS EXHIBITS.

Transportation Day—Locomotives Old and Quaint Brought Out For the Edification of the Crowds—The Fair Orchestral Music.

Nearly $150,000,000! That is the general value placed on the exhibits in the Liberal Arts Building in the office of the chief of the department. This figure will be a surprise, perhaps the more so as not a few of the exhibitors themselves have been putting the figure at from $50,000,000 to $75,000,000.

As the costliest goods of every description from all over the earth are to be seen here and as there are some sixty solid acres of these things (including the galleries), this high figure does not seem out of the way. No figures in detail have been gathered, but the officials believe the total valuation will reach the amount given above.

September 9 was something more than Morman Day. It was Transportation Day and Chairman Pangborn, of the transportation exhibit, invited all foreign and American exhibitors to unite in making it one of the notable days of the Fair. A special track was laid on the promenade outside, whereupon over twenty reproductions in wood and metal of the oldest pioneer engines exhibited by the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroads was rolled for the edification and enlightment of the multitude. In addition there was a parade of the antiques and horribles from the Midway Plaisance; and at the indoor exercises in Festival Hall President Chauncey M. Depew, of the New York Central, and President Roberts, of the Pennsylvania, with other prominent railroad men made speeches. An arch of the transportation building had to be taken down to facilitate the egress and ingress of the exhibits. When the big locomotives are taken out at the close of the Fair they will be towed home "dead," that is, without steam, in freight trains.

WHAT INSTITUTIONS ARE DOING.

That American institutions for the feeble-minded are doing a grand work is shown by case exhibits in the educational department. Among the institutions represented are the celebrated one at Elwyn, Pa.; Port Wayne, Ind.; Glenwood, Ia.; Fairbult, Minn.; Lakeville, Conn.; Barre, Mass.; Glen Eller, Cal.; Boston, Mass. It is sad to look over those scores of photographs and notice the drooping under lips and contracted eyebrows that tell the story of dwafted intellect, which good sanitarians are trying to start into growth. Manual training and industrial schooling of course form a large part of the instructions in such places, and that wonders can be accomplished is shown plainly enough in case after case of needle work in every branch, drawing, writing, painting, the work of tools in wood, iron, leather and other material.

The photographs evidence a marked intellectual advance in the older pupils, which is borne out by individual likeness accompanied by written descriptions.

THE FAIR ORCHESTRA.

The World's Fair orchestral music threatens to get into chaos again and the cost of maintaining that great orchestra of 100 men is nearly $900 a day as not a few of the performers are artists of established reputations, both in this and the old country, and their pay is by no means small. The largest daily receipts, however, so far have been only $600, and the musicians are restive under the shortage. The present income would sustain an orchestra of seventy men, but, considering the magnitude of the Fair, nothing less than a hundred men is thought of. Conductor Bendix is in doubt over the outcome. But really, this orchestra is one of the exhibits in the Fair.

It is one of the two great orchestras of the World, the other being the Boston Symphony, and as an educator of the people in the line of musical art its value cannot be overestimated. The Musical Committee are much pleased with the success of the musical part of the Fair as an artistic exhibit. They did not expect it to pay when they began. If some wealthy citizens are willing to put up for the deficiency the orchestra is sure to continue. The plan of presenting such eminent soloists as Mlle Nikita and Emil Liebling is proving a good thing. France's organist, Dr. Alexander Guilmant, drew big audiences at Festival Hall.

A MINE EXPLOSION.

Men Return to Work and Four Will Die From Their Injuries.

At Sheldon, Ind., on the Evansville & Terre Haute Road, a force of men went into a coal mine to resume work after weeks of idleness.

There was a gas explosion and the mine was wrecked. Eleven men have been taken out badly injured and mutilated. Four will die and probably more.

RECOVERY TO BE RAPID.

Comptroller Eckels Says the Financial Trouble is Over.

Comptroller Eckles of the United States Treasury Department, says in an interview. "I believe the recovery from the financial depression will be more rapid than the people have ever witnessed before. Conditions are favorable all over the country. There were seventy-two bank failures in July and only thirty-two in August. The first week in July we had thirty-one banks to close, the first week in August there were but thirteen and the last week in August we had only one. During the past two weeks fifty-two banks have resumed business, and of the others in the hands of the Bank Examiners ninety per cent. will reopen their doors. There has been a net increase of $20,000,000 in the circulation of National bank notes during the depression."

THE recent riots in Paris costs the government something. Troops to the number of 20,000 were brought into the city to strengthen the garrison, and their maintenance there amounted to $15,000 a day.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. SEPT. 14

THE RACKET

No. 9 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

HEADQUARTERS
OF
THE RACKET,
ON THE
PICNIC GROUND
Will be with the
THE BLOUGH MANUFACTURING CO.
OF HARISBURG, PA.,

And if it 'aint a lively section of the Greatest Show on Earth, it won't be the fault of the BLOUGH BROS. and of

Yours Truly,
G. R. SPIGELMEYER,
SHEM SPIGELMEYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa

PERSONAL.

——H. W. Stiver, of Potters Mills, was a pleasant caller at our sanctum.

——Chas. Kurtz, of the *Centre Democrat*, Bellefonte, spent Sunday at home.

——Elmer Royer, the obliging clerk in Josephs store, Bellefonte, was in town Monday.

——Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Brumgard, of Millheim, spent Sunday with friends in Centre Hall.

——Miss Lizzie Limbert, of Lock Haven, is visiting friends in Centre Hall and vicinity.

——Rev. H. C. Goodling and wife spent part of last week with their Loganton friends.

——Mr. O. F. Mader and family of this place, visited with friends in Mifflinburg over Sunday.

——Mrs. Frank Fisher, of Penn Hall visited friends in Centre Hall several days last week.

——Miss Anna Goodhart, of Centre Hill, spent several days last week visiting friends in Centre Hall.

——Mrs. W. W. Boob and daughter Grace spent some time last week with Mrs. Boob's parents in Millheim.

——Miss Beulah Brisbin departed Saturday afternoon for Mifflinburg, where she remained over Sunday with friends.

——Mr. Frank Moyer, one of Centre Hill's farmers gave us a call. He tells us crops have suffered there by the drought.

——Rev. Fischer left for Berlin, Pa., on Friday last, to attend the funeral of his aged mother, which took place on Saturday.

——Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Cutler and son returned to their home in Tyrone, after having spent several weeks with friends in Centre Hall and vicinity.

——Mr. John H. Odenkirk, of the Old Fort, is not improving in health, since his return from Philadelphia, where he had gone for medical treatment.

——Mrs. John Bitner, west of town, returned home Thursday evening, after having enjoyed a few weeks' visit with her daughter, Mrs. Shadle, of Williamsport.

——Mrs. W. W. Bayard, of Washington, D. C., was a pleasant caller at this office on Monday afternoon. Mrs. Bayard will return to Washington in a short time.

——Samuel Slack and James Spangler, two of our leading cattle dealers, gave our sanctum a call. They seemed amused over the way one of our fellows argues in favor of silver.

——Clem. Deininger and Wilber Henney left Saturday evening for Williamsport and remained over Sunday with the family of Mr. Samuel Shoop, having been summoned to that place on account of the serious illness of Will Shoop.

——Rev. W. E. Fischer's family left this, Thursday morning, for their new home, in Shamokin. The family will be very much missed in this place, which has been their home for the last nineteen years. We trust they will meet with success in their new home.

——Candidate Harter, on the Republican ticket for sheriff, called into these Democratic headquarters on Monday and had all the pleasantness of a basket of chips, of course. Mr. Harter wants to see Democrats especially, although not a whit inclined to be a Democrat himself—his sheriffalty salvation depending entirely upon Democratic votes, and yet its not in his boots to take stock in the Democratic faith. We will bet the next cow killed on the railroad that Shady Harter cannot for love or money be had to call a Democrat a "seceeh," or a "rebel" or a "copperhead," for nay. Shady wants the votes of them fellers.

ADJOINING COUNTIES.

Items of Interest Paragraphed for Our Readers.

Thursday morning Mrs. Elizabeth Beck died at Mackeyville, of old age, being 83 years old.

The annual exhibition of the Clearfield agricultural park association will be held at Clearfield, September 18th, 19, 20 and 21st.

The Lewisburg Fair will open September 26th and will close on the 29th.

Annie Crosby and John Henry Greene, colored, went to Alderman Love's office at McDonald to get married, when a constable arrested Greene on a charge of burglary. The bride-elect was greatly shocked and became ill, and in half an hour was a corpse.

A gang of men employed at cutting timber in the woods about a mile east of Conemaugh on Tuesday last, found a human skull and some other bones that had evidently been lying exposed to the weather for several years. The people of the neighborhood have no knowledge of how they came there and are at a loss to account for their presence.

The Hastings, Carrolltown and Ebensburg banks have resumed business, after a suspension of less than three weeks. The deposits were large and everything goes to prove that the banks retain the confidence of the people in spite of their unfortunate embarrassment.

The death of ex-Supreme Court Judge Isaac G. Gordon, of Jefferson county, is announced. He died at his home in Brookville, Monday, aged 73 years. The term of Judge Gordon expired a few years ago and he has been living quietly at his old home since that time.

Local Briefs.

The puddles in the square to which the REPORTER so frequently called attention, we trust have been abolished by the filling up process. The disgrace existed just a half dozen years longer than necessary.

In the matter of paying licenses all must be treated alike within the limits of the borough,—there is no exception. This is the law and the ruling of the courts. You can't let one go free and not another, no matter where located.

Apples are being bought up in these parts by dealers at from thirty to forty cents per bushel. Potatoes are selling at fifty-five and sixty cents at present.

Hay, as we told our farmers some months ago, is likely to bring good prices, and if not in too great a hurry to sell, prices will be found better later on. We desire to keep farmers posted as to what is likely to benefit them. Wheat is also showing an upward tendency that will take it out of the 58 and 60 cent pit.

Our streets needed looking after pretty badly, but precious few think they have been improved at all. Time will show as bad judgment as in "bridge building." There is a right and a wrong way of doing things, and some have the misfortune of taking the wrong way all their life time.

Agents Wanted.

Energetic agents wanted in every town, county and state, to introduce our "Lace Curtains," Pillow Shams, Bed sets, Chenille Table Covers and Chenille Curtains. We offer the most liberal terms and guarantee exclusive Agency. Goods furnished direct from manufacturer at lowest possible prices. Fine assortment of Patterns and qualities. Every agent accepting an Agency from us can make an independent living. Write for terms and particulars; full information free.

NORTH BRITISH LACE MILLS.
sep14-3m 115 Worth St. N. Y.

Fingers Taken Off.

A twelve-year-old son of John Geistweit, of Woodward, had several fingers chopped from one of his hands last week; the accident was caused from an axe in the hands of a companion, whom young Geistweit was directing with his hand where to chop a tree. The axe unfortunately fell too soon taking two fingers from the boy's hand.

Met at Eagleville.

The Christian Conference of Pennsylvania, held its sixteenth annual session at Eagleville, this county, on last Tuesday evening. Many able speeches were made. Representatives were present from many distant places, among whom was Ira C. Mitchell, of Troy, N. Y., who is well known in Centre county, and was at one time a practicing attorney at the Centre county bar.

The Guest of Honor.

The Pennsylvania State Miller's Association will hold their fifteenth annual convention at Shikalamy, on Tuesday and Wednesday, September 12th and 13th. Hon. Andrew G. Curtin, of Bellefonte, the war Governor, will be the guest of honor at the banquet Tuesday night.

Will go West.

Dr. Van Valzah, of Hughesville, formerly of Boalsburg, has broken up house-keeping and next spring thinks of going to the far west to look out a new home and build up his failing health.

JOHNSTOWN.

Interesting Items from a Johnstown Correspondent.

Harry Jamison, of Spring Mills, after completing his term of school in Huntingdon county last spring, went to Johnstown, and made application to the Cambria Iron Company for a position and in a few days was given the position of shipping clerk in one of the departments connected with that great industry. The company employed between seven and eight thousand hands before the present panic, with a pay roll of over $500,000 per month. Now they are running with scarcely over one thousand men most of their departments standing idle. Many clerks, foremen and workmen who have been in their employ, some of them for over thirty years have been laid off, some permanently, and others until times brighten up. Mr. Jamison was one of the fortunate ones whom the company retained, giving them employment week about until the panic is over.

George W. Koch is working for George Smith, plastering contractor, and is one of his best hands.

Zach. Porter, half brother to John H. Odenkirk, and James Benner, uncle of George Benner, of Centre Hall, are keeping a grocery store in Johnstown.

John Q. A, Kennedy is selling sewing machines for a Johnstown party.

James Shires supplies the people with carbon oil, or, as Penns valley people call it "coal oil."

W. A. Krise is principal of the Morrellville schools, thirteen in number, exclusive of a high school class which the principal teaches one-half of each day, the balance of the time being spent in overseeing the other schools of the town. Morrellville is a town of 3800 population, and joins Johnstown on the west.

Luther Smith, brother of John Smith, who once clerked for Clevan Dinges, is selling goods for an installment house of Philadelphia. He bought a lot in the fifth ward for $1500, thirty-three front and about seventy feet deep, upon which he is erecting a three thousand dollar house, into which he expects to move in a couple of months. K.

A Daughter Born in the White House.

At noon Saturday, 9th, the President and Mrs. Cleveland were made happy by the birth of another daughter, the first birth in the white house.

Hurrah for Cleveland. On the same day the population of these United States was 65,000,000, now it is just 65,000,001.

It will be historic, for it is the first time that a child has been born to a president in the White House. The little girl is described by the few who have seen her as being a fine child, weighing more than ten pounds, and likely to be as healthy and as happy as her little sister, to whom she comes almost as a birthday gift, inasmuch as Ruth will be two years old next month.

Fish Law.

Following are the dates for fishing: Salmon or grilse, March 1 to August 15; speckled trout, April 15 to July 15; under five inches in length protected; lake trout, January 1 to October 1; black, yellow, willow, rock, Lake Erie and green bass, and wall-eyed pike or Susquehanna salmon, June 1 to February 1; pike and pickeral, June 1 to February 1; bass less than six inches in length protected; German carp, September 1 to May 1. Artificially stocked streams protected for three years after stocking.

Do Away With Hard Times.

It is estimated that if the people who are in debt to newspapers throughout the United States would pay same indebtedness it would place an additional $37,287,748,73 in circulation, as the editors would immediately use the money to pay their more pressing obligations. This, then, is the way to do away with hard times—pay the printer what you owe him.

On a Cheap Scale.

A Centre county farmer who went to New York recently to look at horses returned home with a violent admiration for the great metropolis. "I got a hall bed room for $1.50 a week and eat on fifteen cents a day," he explained, "I found a saloon where they gave lots of free lunch. I went there mornin', noon and night, bought a beer each time, and eat till I nigh busted."

Resumed Work.

A general resumption of work occurred at Homestead mills last week, some departments on single and others on double time. The resumption gives employment to about 2000 men who have been idle. It is thought that the departments on single turn will shortly be put on full.

Will Take Off Trains.

It is semi-officially stated that the Pennsylvania railroad company in order to curtail expenses will soon take off some of its fast through trains.

Died in Miles Township.

Mr. Jacob Shultz, an aged citizen of Miles township, died last week, aged about 73 years.

——REPORTER only $1.50 per year.

COBURN.

A Union Sunday School Picnic in Vonada's Grove.

Quite a number of our people were in attendance at the Georges Valley picnic on Saturday last. They all report having had a good time.

On Saturday the 16th inst. there will be a picnic held in Vonada's grove near this place, by the three Sunday schools of this place. There will be able addresses delivered during the day by the ministers of our respective churches, and the occasion will be enlivened by choice music rendered by the Millheim band. Everybody is invited to attend.

The owners of the hotel property at this place have sunk a well on the premises. Mr. Clements, of Centre Hall, had the contract. Water of a good quality was struck at a depth of twenty-four feet.

E. H. Auman is having his well sunk deeper by Mr. Clements. During the drought it had gone dry, so to prevent another such an occurrence he has concluded to go deeper.

J. F. Garthoff has gone to Fiedler to teach the young ideas down there "how to shoot." May success attend him in his new field of labor.

The schools of Penn township will open on the second day of October, to continue six months.

Andrew Harter has now charge of the postoffice at this place, and has secured the services of George W. Hazel, of Millheim, as clerk.

Assessor J. C. Stover was attending to the duties of assessing those whose names were not on the assess books during the regular assessment, on Thursday and Friday of last week.

A. F. Harter had one sheep killed by dogs one night during last week.

A three year old daughter of Samuel and Sarah Wilson, of this place, departed this life on last Saturday. The child was well as usual up to Friday forenoon, the day previous, when it took sick and died the day following.

The hum of the steam cider mill of Andrew Vonada almost daily, is a sign that cider is plenty in this section.

Nearly everybody is talking about going to the granger picnic next week.

A. J. Harter wife and daughter May, of Altoona, are visiting friends in this section at present. They expect to remain till after the picnic.

HEAD BLOWN OFF.

John Cowher Meets With a Frightful Accident.

A frightful accident occurred in Worth township, this county, on Monday, by which a respected young man, John Cowher, had the top of his head blown off, from an accidental discharge of his gun, while ascending a hillside to hunt for squirrels.

In attempting to cross a log, Mr. Cowher slipped, causing his gun to go off and the charge blew off the top of his head, killing him instantly. He was accompanied by his brother John as we learn from the *Gazette*. His age was 21 years.

Aaronsburg Vs. Centre Hall.

The Aaronsburg nine came to Centre Hall last Friday, to have a game of ball with the Centre Hall nine. There was fair batting on both sides. The game resulted thirteen for Centre Hall and eleven for Aaronsburg. The Aaronsburg boys got a good supper and then went home, jolly as if they had come out ahead.

Killed by the Kick of a Horse.

Last Friday while Charles Shontz, a young man about thirteen years old, was putting a horse away in his father's stable, in Lewis township, the animal kicked him in the face and knocked his head against a stone wall with such force as to fracture his skull. Death resulted almost instantly.—Lewisburg *News*.

Huntingdon Presbytery.

The Huntingdon Presbytery meets at Bellefonte, October 3, 1893. All the ministers and many elders will be present. Dr. Wm. Laurie, the efficient pastor of Bellefonte's Presbyterian church, is doing his full share in having all preliminarys thoroughly arranged. He is ably assisted in the work by John C. Miller.

Oldest in the State.

The oldest man and woman in Pennsylvania, and probably in the United States, according to their own figures, are Mary McDonald, aged one hundred and twenty-eight, and John Gibson, aged one hundred and twenty-one. They are both inmates of the Home for Aged and Infirm colored persons in Philadelphia.

A Monster Rattlesnake.

The biggest rattlesnake killed in this state this summer was slaughtered on the mountain near Tyrone, a few days ago. It was seven feet, nine inches long and was armed with twenty-eight rattles. Such a large snake could only be found in the vicinity of Tyrone.

Death of Mrs. Kinsloe.

Mrs. J. B. G. Kinsloe, wife of the editor and publisher of the Clinton *Republican*, died at her home in Lock Haven, on Saturday evening of last week. The interment occurred in Wildwood cemetery, Williamsport.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

SUDDEN DEATH.

Mr. Philip Hubler Died in Miles Township, Monday.

On last Monday morning, Mr. Philip Hubler, a respected farmer of Miles township, was found dead in bed. He was a hard working man, of robust frame, and so far as we could learn, did not complain of being unwell. Likely heart disease was the cause of his death. He was a son of George Hubler, who died some years ago. He was about fifty-two years of age and leaves a wife and several children to mourn their loss.

Centre Hall Shorts.

Rev. Fischer's house-hold effects were shipped to Shamokin on Wednesday; the family leaves to-day for the same destination.

We have had signs for rain for four or five days, but the rain was missing; hope it will set in before this issue is printed.

The pic-nic opens next week.

Some of the premises fronting on the main street are rendered next to unapproachable from the manner in which the road has been filled, and the complaints of the owners are just, and if claims for damages to property on this account are pressed it would likely result seriously for some short-sighted persons.

The weather has been cool the past four or five days.

News Items.

The statement made in the United Press dispatches that it was believed the president had called a halt in the execution in the Geary law pending some further legislation by congress, it can now be stared authoritavely was correct.

Bismark is seriously ill and his end is supposed to be near.

From all sections of the state comes information of prosecution on account of illegal fishing.

Of the 154 failed banks up to date, sixty-one have resumed, fifty-eight are in hands of receivers and one has gone into voluntary liquidation.

Fall is Coming On.

Autumn is in sight. The song of the cricket, cool nights, squirrel shooting and dying off of vegetation, are sure precursers of the setting in of the autumnal season. Soon the foliage of the mountains will take on every hue, and our forests look beautiful as a flower garden. Then will come bleak winter, and it too, will have its charms.

Growing Brighter.

It is becoming more and more evident that the financial and industrial situation is growing brighter every day. The worst of the storm is over, and the black clouds are rapidly breaking away. The mills in various parts of the country are resuming work, and the great army of idle men and women is being mustered out on service.

Better Prospect.

Wheat is beginning to advance in price, and has gone up some four or five cents within two weeks. This is cheering news for our farmers, and along with the revival of business in all sections, the people in general will feel glad over a better prospect ahead.

Banks Suspended.

Since January 1, 145 national banks have suspended. Of this number one has gone into voluntary liquidation, 57 have been placed in the hands of receivers, 52 in the hands of national bank examiners with excellent prospects of early resumption, and 34 have already resumed business.

Synod Meets.

The central synod of the Lutheran church will meet in the Lutheran church at Bellefonte, on Wednesday, the 27th inst., to remain in session several days. It will attract to Bellefonte several hundred clerical and lay delegates.

New Stamps.

Postmaster General Bissel is credited as saying that at the expiration of this year an entirely new set of postage stamps will be issued. The size will be the same as those issued in 1872, and one of the denominations will bear the portrait of James G. Blaine.

Invitations Issued.

Invitation cards are out announcing the marriage of Mr. William McCormick, formerly of near this place, but now of Tyrone, to Miss Jennie Sprankle, of Tyrone, on Tuesday, September 19th.

——Subscribe for the REPORTER.

Resolutions.

Whereas, the Rev. W. E. Fischer, after a most successful pastorate of eighteen years, has tendered his resignation as pastor of the Centre Hall charge, which resignation took effect on the 27 day of August, 1893,

Be it therefore resolved, that the members of the Centre Hall pastorate accept the resignation of Rev. W. E. Fisher, as pastor of said charge, with mingled admiration and sorrow.

Resolved, that while we regret the breaking up of social and religious relations which have been throughout their continuance of unmixed blessings to both pastor and people, we, the members of this charge, here in this public manner, testify our very high appreciation of the services of Rev. W. E. Fisher as pastor of this charge, that under his ministry God has signally blessed this charge and made it a power for good throughout the entire charge. That he and his family who accompany him will carry with them to their future field of labor not only the respect, but the love, affection, good wishes and prayers of this entire charge.

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be spread at large upon the records of this charge, and that a copy thereof be presented by the church counsel to Rev. W. E. Fisher and family and that a copy thereof also be furnished to the county and church papers.

M. L. RISHEL,
J. P. HECKMAN,
S. J. WAGNER,
H. G. STROHMEIER,
R. D. MUSSER,
Committee.

The above resolutions were unanimously adopted Sept. 1st. 1893.

Seed Wheat for Sale.

The new Rudy wheat, for sale by Michael Burkholder, Centre Hall, at $1.00 per bushel. 7 bushels were sown on near seven acres, yielding 200 bushels of fine wheat, threshing 8 bushels o the 100 sheaves. Order soon. 9-14

Smallest on Record.

The Punxsutawney *News* says: A very small baby was born to Mr. and Mrs. Davis Wachob, of Battle Hollow, a few weeks ago. The baby weighed only a pound and a half and its mother could slip her finger ring over the baby's hand and up the arm to its shoulder. It is probably the smallest baby on record. At present accounts it was doing finely.

Great Cash Sale.

Great Cash Sale of Stiff Hats—brown, light brown, tans and blacks—for men and boys.

$1.50 Hats, - now $1.00
$2.00 Hats, - now $1.50
$2.50 and $3.00 Hats, now $2.00

MONTGOMERY & Co.
Bellefonte.

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat	58
Rye	58
Corn	46
Oats new	28
Barley	40
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	20
Eggs	15
Lard	10
Shoulders	12
Ham	13
Tallow	4
Potatoes	65
Sides	10

A New Line of choice Patterns, of Irish Lawns, Challis, Ginghams, etc. Straw seats, hammocks.

o—o

10c. For a dozen of Palm Fans.

o—o

50c. for a pair of very neat Lace Curtains.

o—o

19c. For a nice brass trim-walnut Curtain Pole.

o—o

5c. for a fair Gingham for Aprons.

o—o

5c. for a regular 10c. bottle of Mucilage.

o—o

4c. for a spool of Coat's Cotton, the best in the world. Others offer inferior thread for the money.

o—o

4c. for a cake of fine quality washing soap.

Garmans.